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The Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th April.
* MASSILIA	8011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPRATRIX	C. Beiler	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Iveilich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 335,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA		5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cabol	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 9th April, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,293	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignos	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guignos, to sail on or about the 28th April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingi, Bahrein, Bushire, Pashni and Kowelt, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th April at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580,	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
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SOLE AGENTS.

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SOLE AGENTS
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CELEBRATED WINES
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
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Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
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19, Bank Street.
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A PERFECT SMOKE!!

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
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"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

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ALL WITH LEVER ESCAPEMENT AND ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL, WINDING ONCE A WEEK.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,

From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

ALARUMS,

On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

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Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 95 to Rs. 140.

REPEATERS,

Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 275.

QUARTER REPEATERS,

Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.

And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.

In various sizes, from Rs. 180 to Rs. 390.

MIGNON REPEATERS.

With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING RECEPTIONS,

EVENING PARTIES,

PICNICS, DANCES, AT HOME, ETC., ETC.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
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MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
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ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

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APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE

COOLEST SPOT

IN BOMBAY.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS

TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE,
served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS.

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES

PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

1st BATT., B. B. & C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

A BALL

Will be given by the SERGEANTS of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. R. Vols., in the

TOWN HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1903.

Tickets (which include all refreshments) to admit

One GENT and 2 LADIES ..... Rs. 10
EXTRA LADY ..... „ 5

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

Mr. J. CONNOR, B. B. & C. I. R. Dadur.
„ R. F. MAYES, „ „ Parel.
„ B. R. MORRIS, „ „ Parel.
„ E. W. STANLEY, „ „ Colaba Station.

and Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE, & Co., Fort.

E. W. STANLEY,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

N. B.—To enable the Committee to make adequate provision, it is requested that early application for Tickets be made by those Ladies and Gentlemen intending to be present. No Tickets will be sold at the door.

NOTICE TO IRON MERCHANTS.

WANTED about 100 Tons of 8" CAST-IRON PIPES (Spigot and Socket) and about 5 Tons of Specials 8". For Specifications and other Particulars apply to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Rajpipla State (Nandod).

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1902, at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, and will be payable on and after the 8th instant to the Proprietors Registered in the Books of the Bank on the 31st March, 1903.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN ARTHUR HOWLANDS, late Conductor, Unattached List, and Quartermaster of the Boer Prisoner's Camp, at Dityawala in Ceylon, European, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Dityawala aforesaid on the 3rd day of January, 1902, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, were granted on the 8th day of April, 1903, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of EDWARD LEWIS HOWLANDS, are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office in Standard Buildings, within the Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1903.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our business will be hereafter CARRIED on under the name of DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co.

The Membership of the firm will remain unchanged and we shall continue to represent all the firms we have been connected with for so many years,

SHALLIS & DUNCAN,
Hydraulic and General Engineers.

9 Marine Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 5.30 P.M. Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

RE MOHAMED HAJI HABIB & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against or being indebted to the above Firm are required to send in their claims or to pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. CASSUM HABIB, at Cutlery Bazaar, one of the Trustees who are appointed under a Deed of Composition, dated 28th July, 1902, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets of the said Firm will be dealt with by the said Trustees having regard only to claims of which notice has been received, and proceedings will be taken for recovery of amounts due to the said firm.—Dated this fifth day of March, 1903.

SULEMAN SOMJI,
કાશમ હબીબ, દા૦ પોતે,
i.e., CASSUM HABIB,
અબુ શાલે મામદ,
i.e., ABOO SALEH MAHOMED,
હાશમ મામદ,
i.e., HASAM MAHOMED,
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OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION,)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W. C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cove Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and POONA.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

REMOVAL.—KAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, have REMOVED their Studio from 1st April, 1903, from Whiteaway Laidlaw Building to Sohbar Mahel, the first house on Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill. Please note the change of address.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Band of the 1st Sikhs P. F. F., a First Class BANDMASTER. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to BAND PRESIDENT, 1st Sikhs P. F. F., Kohat.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-4 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with Bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

CYCLES for SEPOYS, with Cushion Tyres complete with one year guarantee for FREE REPAIRS, at Rs. 98 only.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR, Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

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There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 43 14 8., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

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Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER:

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar,
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

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Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
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Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

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THE ONLY MOTOR CAR FOR INDIA IS THE LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR

WITH A KEROSENE OIL BURNER

No Vibration
No Noise
Climbs any Hill

USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.

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FREEBOOTER GIN.

DRY GIN
OLD TOM
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GENEVA.
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IS SUPPLIED TO

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND ADMIRALTY.

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AGENTS:—D. T. KEYMER & Co.,

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AGENTS WANTED.

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Just in Stock the following :—

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El Aliento	Do.	6	0
Pepita, Exquisitos	Do.	5	8
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Balla Lucia, Superiors	Do.	3	0
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OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
Furniture such as tables chairs, easy chairs, sofas, dining, writing dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, one Royalty photo camera.
1 Hammond and one Granville typewriting machines.
1 gold hunting minute repeater watch.
289 black Morocco skins
On account of the importer—
11 cases 1,139 mounted decorative shields of different sizes.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram.
And any other horses and carriages which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Bowen House, the very valuable and neat, substantial made teak-wood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, of the latest design, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome cabinets, Hink's and Dinnar's lamps, Persian carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, elegant Japanese and Cairene back cabinets, partition screen, Austrian carpets, sideboard, real ivory table ornaments, &c., the property of E. C. RMINGTON, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY, for Libraries, Reading Rooms and Clubs, University Students, Lawyers, men of Science and Literature and booksellers.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 16th, and FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, a large collection of rare and valuable books on antiquity, history biography, engineering, law, natural science, philosophy, religion, fiction, arts, English literature, and dictionaries. Also Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Zend and Pehlvi books.
Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tents (where the kit has been taken for sale), opposite the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others, Treacher's glassware and crockery, best plated ware, sweet-toned ebonized grand cottage piano by Soundy, Singer's sewing machine on stand (very little used), Persian and bronze figures, Persian carpets, cooking stove, Hink's lamps, flower plants, etc., the property of W. MERRETT, Esq., Late Presidency Postmaster, gone to England.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Building, opposite the Lukhmidas Mill, Ferguson Road near the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Parel station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, ice box, ebonized cottage piano by Rose, almost new windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood, &c., the property of Mrs. M. A. GUYLER.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, next to Marine Battalion Mess, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made entire suites of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, one ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co., iron and brass single and double bedsteads, drawing-room suite, elegantly made cabinets, bevelled glass almyras, book cases, dressing and washhand tables, &c., the property of Captain A. P. SHEWELL, 23rd Bombay Rifles.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, next to the Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design made by Wimbridge, Roberts and Brosianer, rich glass and porcelainware, drawing-room suites, elegantly made cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, brass and iron wire spring bedsteads, rich Persian, Cawnpore, and Bijapore carpets and rugs, tapestry wall purdas, one ebonized cottage piano in very good order by Soundy and Co., large and small size cook cases, marble clock by Lund and Blockley, regulator clocks, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one hand-sewing machine, table, hanging and standard hall lamps by Hinks and Litmar, valuable books, two large size iron cooking stoves, black buck and stag heads, one handsome strong C. spring landau in very good order, a pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Arab horses, one powerful bay Arab horse, sets of brass mounted double harness, poultry, Pigeons, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Lieut.-Col H. P. DUMMOCK, I.M.S.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood built and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, lady's and gentleman bicycles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. G. N. OLIVER.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Villa Berry, Warden Road, opposite the Battery, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by "Benjamin" and John Roberts, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built Victoria on C spring by "Windover," a handsome English-built mail phaeton by "Fulker," a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of D. ARDESHIR BOLTON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on none Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 12 Months	5 "
" 2 Years	5½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	HOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Bombay mails of 28th ult, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 3/4	= + 1/4
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/2	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= + 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7/8	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 13/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	22 5/8	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	49 1/4	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin "	20·51 1/2	= + 1/2
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= + 1/8
5 " " "	3 5/8 pr ct	= + 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= + 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £425,000 for S. America.
The Bank of England reserve is 48 per cent. of the liabilities.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	100,000
Gold to Bombay	£	30,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	40,000

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 5-8, April-May. Tone steady.
Metals :—Copper Brazlers £73-10.
Yellow metal 6 5-8d.
Tin Plates 12s
Bar Iron Belgian £5 2-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-10s.
Basic Steel Bars £5-5s.
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s 10 1-2d.
Wheat—Club No. 1, 3l. April-May. Business done.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-2 April-May. Buyers. Tone easier.
Linseed Bold 42. April-May. Business done. Tone steady.
Arrival.—Steamer Kt. Errant.

In Liverpool.—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5·40. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·21 +3	5·25 +2	5·25 +2	5·25 +3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·15 +2	4·79 +1	4·59 +1	4·42 +1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	11,000 bales.
Do. last year	12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
Continent	14,000 "
Mid-Uplands	10·50 + 5
Futures, month of July	9·96 + 9
Do. do. December	8·37 + 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 1-16
Futures month of July	10·19 + 9
Do. October	8·49 + 3
Tone at close	steady.

Holidays in America until Monday.

Liverpool Weekly Cotton Report.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	29,000
" Sold for spec.	1,000
" Sold for exportation	2,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	56,000
" Actual exports	6,000
" Week's Imports	68,000
" Stock	699,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Amount forwarded to consumers	100
" Actual exports	300
" Week's Imports	nil
" Stock	5,000
Afloat American	190,000
" Indian	16,000

Holidays in Liverpool until Tuesday.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 9th April, 1903 :—

Cotton	6,690 bales.
Wheat	5,404 cwts.
Linseed	30,248 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	19 993 "
Gingelly seed	4,781 "
Poppyseed	1,920 "
Groundnuts	238 "
Castorseed	17,224 "
Rice	776 "
Myrabollams	7,484 "
Cottonseed	19,857 "

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	61,248
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 8th April	1,705,991
Shipments for the week, to Europe	43,230
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	34,030
Total	77,290
Shipments from 1st October to 8th April.	
Europe	5,47,089
Japan	1,89,151
China	13,788
Coast Ports	7,429
Total	7,57,457
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	9,941
China, Japan and Coast Ports	334
Week's Receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seed.	
Cotton	68,238
Wheat	58,097
Linseed	1,39,124
Pop, Kai and Mustard	72,342
Gingellyseed	44 313
Poppyseed	9,108
Groundnuts	2,568
Castorseed	50,746
Rice	49,843
Myrabollams	27 224
Cottonseed	68,899

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th April, 1903, as compared with the statement of 31st March, 1903 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 31 Rs.	A.	P.	April 7 Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c.	1,64,51,217	6	4	1,91,93,702	9	8
Other Deposits, &c.	8,19,37,915	2	8	8,12,39,350	13	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	7,46,286	9	11	6,29,127	9	7
Sundries	17,99,705	12	9	26,03,560	15	0
Rs.	13,26,55,125	15	2	13,54,16,341	15	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,39,23,458	0	0	1,51,61,505	0	0
other authorised investment	48,01,265	0	0	46,24,160	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,18,36,182	11	2	3,17,91,759	12	11
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,28,47,201	9	6	1,9 ,09,122	3	6
Bills discounted, &c.	2,12,42,686	0	11	2,18,29,659	5	7
Balances with other Banks	17,43,419	0	10	13,14,367	13	1
Bullion	2,897	6	3	2,897	6	3
Dead Stock	18,50,391	7	10	18,50,971	10	10
Stamps	13,631	3	8	13,092	1	8
Sundries	7,61,983	10	2	7,86,749	15	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	2,13,3 ,855	15	5	2,33,01,224	3	11
Do. at Branches	1,34,98,247	13	5	1,04,27,762	6	6
Rs.	13,26,55,155	15	2	13,54,16,241	15	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	20,94,416	Increase
Do. at Branches	6,48,089	Increase
Other Deposits	6,98,025	Decrease
Post Bills	1,17,959	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	10,51,942	Increase
Loans	44,423	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	7,38,079	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	5,86,973	Increase
Cash at Head Office	3,60,109	Increase
Do. at Branches	19,29,515	Increase

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	22 13-16

The sum of about £425,000 has been paid into the Bank of England
Holiday until Tuesday.
The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £34,400,000, decrease £1,800,000; Public deposits £7,900,000, decrease £5,100,000; Other deposits £30,500,000, decrease £4,000,000; Other Securities £27,800,000, decrease £8 200,000; Notes and Gold £22,800,000, decrease £2,200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.
Specie Shipments—Silver to Bombay £100,000; Gold to Bombay £30,000; Silver to Calcutta £40,000.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CARDEW—PIX—March 17, at Minterne Magna, W P Cardew, of Lingje, Darjeeling, to Julia D Pix, daughter of the late Rev H Pix.
EGERTON—PRESCOTT—March 21, at St Mark's Church, North Audley Street, R G Egerton, Major Queen's Own Corps of Guides, son of Sir R Egerton, K C S I, C I E., to Maude Helen, daughter of the late Sir G R Prescott, Bart.
PHILLIPS—TOWELL—March 18, at the Parish Church, Croydon, H Phillips, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Government of India, to Florence Louise, daughter of the late J W Towell.
WELMAN—BEARD—March 23, at St John's Church, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, Major H Welman, late Indian Staff Corps, to Constance Marion, daughter of G Beard.

DEATHS.

DEANE—April 8, at South Kensington, London, Lydia Deane, the wife of the Rev B O'M Deane, late Chaplain, Madras Establishment.
DYOTT—March 22, at Freeford, Lichfield, Lieut-Genl R Dyott, Colonel Commandant, Royal Engr (retired), aged 82.
GARDINER—March 18, at Hounslow, Capt W A Gardiner, Royl Sussex Regt and Army Pay Dept.
GARTH—March 23, at Cedar House, Cheniston Gardens, the Right Hon Sir R Garth, K C, P C, aged 83.
JAGO—March 19, at Christ Church Vicarage, Sutton, E Jago, Paymaster-in-Chief Royal Navy, aged 78.
JEPHSON—March 23, at Dry Bank, Tonbridge, J F Jephson, Commander in the E and O Company's Service, aged 52.
SMITH—March 21, at Avalon, Dunmond Road, Bournemouth, Maj-Genl T P Smith, late Royal Art, aged 71.
STEPHEN—March 18, at Capri, Italy, Major R S Stephen, V D.
STRATTON—March 22, at Bitton, G Stratton, Commander Royal Navy, aged 77.
WADE—March 23, at Morton Crescent, Exmouth, H M St A Wade, Captain late Royal Engr, son of Lieut-Col T H Wade, aged 25.
WHITLOCK—March 15, at Middleburgh E Transvaal, C C R Whitlock, South African Constabulary, son of Col C J T Whitlock, late Indian Staff Corps, aged 31.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LYLE—HIGGINS—April 2, at St James', Annfield, Western Dun, by the Rev H Bennett, assisted by the Rev H T Percy Smith, Henry Ward Lyle, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of the late James Acheson Lyle, of Glandore Kilrea, Ireland, to Lucy, second daughter of the late Henry Higgins, M R C S, L R C P, of Heathfield Peel, Isle of Man.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTONE—March 29, at Dehra Dun, Rebecca, wife of Major M F Johnstone, Retired List, and formerly of Corboy County Longford, Ireland, aged 63 years and 3 months.
MOORHEAD—April 2, at Simla, Donald Fergus Moorhead, aged 22 years and 8 months.
WEIR—April 6, at Fatehgarh, Richard Rose, dearly loved and only son of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs R R Weir, aged 1 year and 7 months.
WARREN—April 7, at Sigra, Benares, Theodosia, the dearly loved daughter of Rev and Mrs J A F Warren, C M S, aged 5 years and 5 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 0-4m., 0-42s, Low water, 5-58m., 6-27s.
Easter Monday, Banks closed.

POLO.—There will be a game to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-15 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s.s. Secunder, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p. m. to-morrow.

MANECKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,722, the daily average being 152. The total of new patients was 655,

MATUNGA HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledge with thanks the following donations received during the month of March:—Mr. Janardan Gopal Mantri, Rs. 5,000, in memory of his late son; Dr. Dadoba J. Mantri, for building three cottages; Mr. Khimji Assur Virji, Rs. 50; anonymous Rs. 10; Dr. Dhirajram Atmaram, 355 oranges; Bai Fatmabai, widow of the late Haji Rahimulla Haji Dawood, and Messrs. Sha Doongersi Waggji, Hansraj Mulji, Savji Nagsi, Dayaram Jagjeevan, and Govindji Bharmal, sweets.

THEY WOULD NOT MOVE ON WITH THE TABUT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Sayed Akbar Sayed Mohidin and Shaik Cassum Shaik Janu with disorderly behaviour in a public place. On Thursday afternoon the accused put the Islampura Tabut down on the Carnac Road. When the police asked them to go on they refused to do so until Mr. Murray released a man who was already in his custody. The Magistrate sentenced them to eight days' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFT AT THE B. V. R.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Vinayak Rushnak, a servant in the employ of Bombay Volunteer Rifles, with the theft of blankets, tools, putties, badges, buttons, pieces of wearing apparel, and other articles collectively valued at Rs. 66-8. Sergeant-Major John Downing said that in consequence of a theft of cartridge cases he made a complaint to the Commissioner of Police. He had his suspicions on the accused. On the 8th instant the police brought the accused to him with a lot of property, some of which he identified as belonging to the Government, and some as his own private property. The accused admitted the guilt and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A STEWARDESS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Hartley charged Nathu Ramjee and Haridas Lala, the first with the theft of a gold and diamond pendant valued at Rs. 75 belonging to Miss Annie Campbell, a stewardess on board the s. s. Olympia, and the second with voluntarily assisting the first in disposing of the stolen property. The complainant said that on Friday she left the pendant in the bunk in her cabin and locked the door when she left it. The port hole was left open. When she returned to the cabin at 1 p. m. she did not find the pendant in the bunk. She informed the Second Officer who sent for the police. The accused were working outside near the port hole which was close to the bunk, and she suspected them. About ten o'clock the same evening the police showed her the pendant which she identified as her own. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but the second said that the first gave it to him to take it to his house. He did not know that it was stolen property. The Magistrate sentenced the first to two months, and the second to six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE POLICE.—On the Ashura night Mr. Nolan and his European staff were invited by the members of the Anjuman-i-Mahomed to a party in the Anjuman premises at Huzria Street, Nagpada. The presidents of the Anjuman thanked Mr. Nolan and his staff for their kind acceptance of the invitation and for the able manner in which he had always preserved peace and order in his charge for which the inhabitants and especially the Mahomedans of Nagpada were deeply grateful to him. He then dwelt on the admirable tact and skill with which Mr. Nolan had performed his duties during the hard and trying Mohorrum days and in conclusion wished him and his staff a complete success the next day, a day always requiring keen vigilance and great dexterity on the part of the Bombay Police to bring to a satisfactory close. In reply Mr. Nolan expressed his thanks to the Anjuman for their kind invitation and their warm tributs of praise to his services which he said would not have been so successfully performed but for the cordial co-operation of his staff and the sympathetic attitude of some of the citizens of the division. After some refreshments and distribution of flowers the meeting dispersed.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on the 9th instant, says :—The weather has once more taken a sudden change and there are all the signs of the summer having set in here. The intense heat has worked like a talisman on the death rate, and though there is no marked decrease in the number of plague cases there has been a sudden fall in the total mortality in the city.—The special committee appointed to select six out of the 95 applicants for the secretaryship of the Local Municipality have selected three Europeans, two Parsees, and one Hindu. Certain native officers are working to bring in the last and he is likely to secure the appointment.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander C. J. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 10th April, with the following details on board :—One warrant officer, two British details, 17 native details, 4 women, and 18 children.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 27TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia, Captain G. W. Cockman, R.N.R, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 27th March. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Sellar Rev J A
Thompson Mr W B
Crawley Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Ralph Capt A J
Williams Mr and Mrs
Salmond Mr H A W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gough Lieut W G K
McWinn Miss M
Hunter Col J Gunning
Dougherty Lieut J L
Weighell Miss A
Peake Rev G C
Longstaffe Capt F W
Gibson Mr B I
Sommer Mr P
Brooke-Murray Major
Cooke Capt H W
Woolner Mr A C
Power Mr E J
McAfee Mrs Leslie
Wilson Col and Mrs G F
Sheen Mr F J
Samborne Capt F L

FROM PORT SAID.

Jetter Mr Louis
Renton Mr and Mrs L
Harland Miss
Maorides Mr G

FROM ADEN.

Ashby Col
Merchants Lieut and Mrs
Mehta Mr D M
Williams Lieut A
Ireland Mrs and infit

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH X—500 YARDS.

		Total Score.	Prize. Rs.
1st	Sergt-Major Hawkes 1st P V R	35	40
2nd	Colr-Sergt Murray S V R	35	25
3rd	Capt-Adjt Hasley 1st P V R	35	10
4th	Volr Rodrigues N B V R	35	10
5th	Volr Clump N B V R	35	5
6th	Sergt Blasdale N W R V	35	5
Tie 7th	Sergt-Major Knowles E I R, V R C.	34	5
Tie 8th	Volr Oilen ack Do	34	5
9th	Sergt Smith Do	34	5
10th	Sergt-Instr Durant Do	34	5
11th	Sergt Duncan 1st C V R	34	3
12th	Corpl Minawalla S V R	34	3
13th	Colr-Sergt Battye 1st C V R	34	3
14th	Sergt Farmer 1st P V R	33	3
15th	Volr Gibson E I R, V R C	33	3
16th	Sergt McDonald 1st P V R	33	3
17th	Sergt Dunn E I R, V R C

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FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
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ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years.	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S UPRIGHT PIANO, very little used and is almost new...	650
AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

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ARDESHIR'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

A PRIZE DRAWING was held at the well-known and popular firm of ARDESHIR & Co., Art Jewellers, this evening. The Show Room was packed from early in the evening to seven o'clock, and the footpaths were thronged with an enthusiastic crowd of all nationalities, among whom many ladies were noticed. A committee representing all sections was formed the day previous, and they checked the tickets and placed them in a sealed box, the key of the box being drawn for. Before the drawing the committee placed the tickets in a barrel and the prizes in a second barrel. Mr. Ardeshir addressed the meeting, and challenged any doubters to examine the tickets. The public answered that they were satisfied. Mr. Ardeshir regretted that many orders had not been executed as they were received too late, and advised the people in future to send them their orders early for the next drawing before the 6th June. The result of the drawing was as under :—

Diamond Bracelet, Ticket No. 6281 ; Cash Rs. 500, Ticket No. 3657 ; one Cash Prize of Rs. 150, Ticket No. 6176 ; other Cash Prize of Rs. 150, Ticket No. 8643, Many prizes were drawn by the audience, who were paid cash on the spot. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over India.

Mr. Ardeshir provided refreshments free, these being greatly appreciated. The public were greatly pleased with the arrangements, and, after thanking Mr. Ardeshir, dispersed at ten o'clock.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY beg to announce that owing to the increase of their business they have taken the Premise adjoining those they already occupy in the Sassoon Institute Buildings. Besides extra facilities for

REPAIRS TO WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELLERY,

they will also undertake Repairs of all kinds to

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASES AND PLAYING CARDS, ARE ON VIEW AT

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Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the

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95, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARKE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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NOTICE.

THE CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

ADAMS WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY, APRIL 16,

AT 9-30 P. M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist :—

Mrs. Crowe, Madam Duran, Mrs. Bollam, Miss Crum, Miss Clara-Proctor, Mr. Basil-Scott, Mr. Faulkner, Capt. Moore, and others.

By kind permission of Capt. Creagh and Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play Selections.

Tickets already issued for TUESDAY are available for THURSDAY.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*

Have been removed and located together in the same Block as

REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES (NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING

WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT THE GENERAL OFFICES, REUTER'S BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1903.

BRITAIN AND THE SOVEREIGN INDIAN RULERS.

AN Indian Statesman, who prefers to remain anonymous, contributes to the latest number of the "Calcutta Review" a suggestive paper on the Sovereign Indian Rulers and their subjects, and the duties of the British Indian Government in regard to them. He directs attention to the map, to those portions which are tinted yellow, those provinces "which are only indirectly under the British Government," and asks that the Paramount Power shall give them a living interest in their own welfare and in the concerns of the wide, wide British Indian Empire. At present, he says, they are left to the tender mercies of their incompetent Indian Sovereigns, and he asks that they be lifted from the slough of political despondency. To class the native princes as incompetent is distinctly sweeping, and implies an insult to more than one enlightened prince, who governs his people with marked ability though in accordance with the traditions of his fathers. If he did not, the Paramount Power would promptly step in and make other arrangements. Indeed, we are not sure that all things considered the Indian Government is not too prone to interfere in the affairs of native States, forgetting that the East is not the West and that the Eastern people are more contented under the so-called evils of native rule than under the blessings of British. A bird at large in a sparsely cultivated field is much happier than he is with a full trough in a cage, and the native under British rule resembles the latter very much more than the former. The native under British rule is less happy than his brother in the native State, because life to the latter is more in accordance with his ideas of the fitness of things. He is a child of nature, so to speak, and prefers to remain one. He glories in his Maharajah and the semi-barbaric splendours of his court. He rarely complains of the zulum on the part of the State official. He never expected anything else, and when he is the victim of a personal assault, he thanks his gods that he was not more harshly treated. His brother in British territory goes to the police-court, swears a hundred lies, wastes much time, and if he gets his offender judicially punished—that offender being a European from choice—he becomes an insufferable nuisance for the rest of his days.

The writer does not discuss the relative happiness of the two men. He prefers to devote himself to teaching the British Indian Government a lesson as to its obligations towards the man in the native State. The position of power which the British nation enjoys in India he holds to be attended by corresponding obligations. No one will deny the fact. It has, as he says, undertaken to protect the people of India from injustice, whether from the Indian rulers subordinate to it, or from its own officials, and taken upon itself the duty of promoting among them contentment, peace, and progress in civilisation. The British nation, contends the anonymous statesman, is responsible for the welfare of the whole of the Indian Empire, for that of the population included in the territory marked yellow on the map as well as that marked red. He rejoices that British India affords unmistakable evidence of general progress, but laments that the same cannot be said of Indian under its native rulers. We cannot agree with the writer that the British Indian Government is responsible, or that more can be reasonably expected of that Government than it has already undertaken. If the States are to be independent suzerain States let them be so. The question is whether we do not interfere with them too much already. Either we must annex and govern them, or leave them to govern themselves. We set them an example. If they are wise, they will follow it. If native rulers commit no glaring indiscretion or culpable offence, they must be permitted to rule in their own way. Our literary statesman complains that the difference between the Government of British India and the native States is constitutionalism in contrast with absolutism—India ruled by British officials who are imbued by their training with the ideas of constitutional Government ; the native States by native rulers and potentates on the principle of absolute rule. He would, we suppose, revert to the policy of Lord Dalhousie, and avail himself of every excuse to annex as many of them as he could, though he cannot deny that the policy, which had its birth at the close of the mutiny—of upholding the native rulers to the extent we have, and do to this day, has given complete satisfaction to the inhabitants of the whole of India.

The Indian statesman does not doubt that the native States will continue to enjoy an individual existence in the British Indian Empire ; but he is anxious to secure the progressive happiness of the people of those States. The general principle governing the disposal of native States was laid down unmistakably in the case of Baroda and the not long past crisis in its history: "The annexation of a native State, in consequence of the misgovernment of its ruler, or even the temporary assumption of management by British officials for a limited term, would not be justifiable on the part of the Paramount Power while any other remedy was practicable which, while preserving the integrity of the State, would give it a fair chance of reforming itself and putting a termination to the evils and abuses which have necessitated external interference. And the natural and just remedy for the existing state of things appears to me (the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker of Lord Northbrook's Council) to be to force the Maharajah to give his subjects a written constitution, to which, after it has been once settled, he will be bound to conform under pain of being set aside in favour of the next heir in case of any violation on his part of the compact so made." Nothing short of a constitution such as was here contemplated, and has been applied, can effect the improvements the writer desires, the ruler himself being personally responsible for the good administration of his State. However, it may be effected, the Indian statesman who writes the article referred to, considers that the "unfortunate people" who live in native States are worthy objects of sympathy, that their situation calls for improvement, that their lot in life should be bettered. He laments that they are at present shut out from all avenues of power or ambition or distinction in the British Indian Empire. An inglorious existence, a life without hope, is all that is theirs. It is the same with the native Prince as with his subjects. It is the price of peace which the Paramount Power has ensured for them. Interfere with the native States as little as possible is the motto. There is no harm in suggesting the Mysore Constitution as a suitable one for adoption in other States, and in assisting native rulers to apply or modify it as may prove desirable. But we fear the time is not yet. Within the last twelve months native rulers have had more frequent communications with the Paramount Power than have been quite welcome, and the change, if it is to be made, must be made cautiously, gradually, and with consideration both for rulers and ruled.

LORD CURZON'S FUTURE.

THE people who are living in the hope that Lord Curzon's term of office in India may be extended may cease their vain imaginings. The prophet Pillay has spoken. The stars declare that Lord Curzon's going is absolutely certain, and says Pillay to those who are urging his Excellency to stay, "he will veto all your requests with promising answers and leave the shores of Indian 'Bharata' continent on the expiry of his term." The agitation, adds the astrologer, "ends in laughable smoke." We are vouchsafed this prophecy in response to the requests of an admirer of his Excellency who consulted the oracle to ascertain if by any means the present Viceroy could be retained in India. But if Pillay could hold out no hope in this respect, his prophecies concerning Lord Curzon's future should greatly console his Excellency's friends, for the astrologer has come to the same conclusion as those other seers—Lord George Hamilton and the Hon. George Peel. Indeed the resemblance between the predictions of Pillay and the predictions of Peel is as remarkable as the affinity of their cognomens. The Eastern seer will no doubt contend that this similarity of results proves that there is something in a name after all. But lest the Western prophet should be unduly puffed up with pride, Pillay is careful to point out that he alone is able to prophesy to time, so to speak, for only Pillay ventures to declare the period when his prophecies will come to pass. Thus it is foretold that Lord Curzon will go home, that for three years he will occupy a position second to the "top jewel," which is the premiership, and that in between four and five years he will achieve the "top jewel place." The Hon. George Peel declared that Lord Curzon is to be the saviour of England by bringing efficiency into every department of the State. And thus the idea is written by Pillay : "Being naturally gifted with a tendency to carry out things into performance, which very few alone can do in that august position, his coming ministry will be a novel departure to all others who are upholding the same political convictions he has now." He will not gain the "top jewel" place without much opposition, and as he advances and occupies the Premiership, he will encounter the enmity and jealousy of his predecessor. It was suggested to the oracle that this last piece of information might not be agreeable to "Lord Balfour" and Lord Curzon, but, declared Pillay, "fact is fact ; let them know this, and let both of them try to avoid the event and thus disprove the science herein set forth," a challenge which seems to suggest that the stars may sometimes be made to tell stories. In spite of opposition Lord Curzon is to be entirely successful. Venus and Jupiter are his guiding and beneficent stars, and between them they bring him to the highest position in the State, provide him with vast wealth from varied sources, not omitting gold mines, and even promise an alliance with a European Royal House by the marriage of one of his children. He is to have ample length of days, for on the 16th February last when this horoscope was cast, he had still 35 years, eight months and fifteen days of life before him, according to the astrologer. His Excellency is now forty-four years of age, so that not even he would care to much exceed the span of life the astrologist declares to be before him. In that time there is much to be accomplished, as Pillay's programme tells us, and not the least interesting of the predictions is the statement that between eight and sixteen years hence, he will again make another long tour, and will bring about a better understanding between antagonistic Powers which, "but for his interference, would have plunged head-long into hopeless wars." It will thus be seen that the professional prophet can do much better than the magazine writer who makes a casual flight into the future; for if Pillay's vaticinations be correct, Lord Curzon is to be hailed, not as the saviour of England, but as the saviour of Europe! Thus, if Pillay be a true prophet, Lord Curzon's admirers instead of selfishly desiring to keep him in India should rejoice at the prospect of his departure to the larger sphere in which he is to play the parts of Conservative Premier, Departmental Regenerator, Pontifex Maximus, and general Saviour rolled into one. Pillay, at any rate, has cast his prophetic net wide, and having catalogued every good fortune for his Excellency should by process of exhaustion achieve some successful results.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THERE is nothing that can be found fault with in Mr. Balfour's extremely cautious and non-committal statement concerning the Baghdad Railway. Germany, in pursuit of her great idea of expansion in Asia Minor, is keenly anxious to have the railway constructed with a terminus at the head of the Persian Gulf. But that cannot be unless Great Britain consents, and so the proposal has been made that British capital should be invested in the enterprise and British control over the line should be on an equality with that of any other Power. British capitalists have, however, not yet shown any strong desire to have anything to do with the scheme, which is probably why Mr. Balfour declares that it would be foolish to allow a railway, which was the shortest route to India, to be entirely financed by foreign countries. So it would, but for reasons which do not appeal to investing capitalists, and which, therefore, would make any British financial interest in the line a matter purely of State policy. For the same reasons it is better, as the Premier suggests, that the terminus on the Gulf should be in territory under our protection. In happens also that Koweit provides what is considered to be the best and most natural terminus for the railway. The fear of ulterior designs in relation to that line is by now, we should imagine, entirely dissipated, or at any rate should disappear in view of the proposals placed before the British Government. British interest and control in the sphere of the railway would provide an effectual safeguard against any attack on British interests in the Gulf. Our monopolied position in the Persian Gulf, as the home press describes our policing of those waters, would certainly not be weakened by the existence of an international railway terminus at the head of the Gulf, while it is conceivable that it would have the best possible effect in strengthening our position. While Britain maintained her supremacy in the Gulf waters the commercial association with France and Germany would in all likelihood serve as an additional protection against possible aggression from the source whence it is most feared. Apparently the Premier had some idea of this kind in his mind when he said that it is to our interest that the countries which we should certainly be unable to absorb should be in the hands of two or three powers rather than in the hands of one. The Russian bugbear is not the only one to be considered. If the Baghdad railway throughout its length is to be entirely German, and the Kaiser in Asia Minor is to be in alliance only with the Sultan, Germany will become a serious menace in that region and our responsibilities in the Gulf will be considerably increased. The railway will be built and will have a terminus on the Gulf in any case, and the least objectionable solution of the problem which it presents undoubtedly appears to be that which is now proposed.

COLONEL YATE.

UP to Sunday afternoon Colonel Yate had not been liberated. He is, it is understood, being well treated, but the affair is beginning to assume a more serious aspect, Lieutenant Hamer, of the same regiment, while riding near the frontier at Chaman, but within British limits, having been fired at by the Afghans.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, were Sir Henry Tichbourne and Sir Frederick William Richard Fryer, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his departure.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YATE has not as yet been released. The Commandant of Baltak has had to refer to the Governor of Kandahar, which necessarily causes some delay.

A HEAVY squall of wind, with rain, broke over Colombo at noon on the 6th instant and lasted a little over an hour. The evening was dull and moist, with signs of rain. It is believed in Colombo to be the Little Monsoon and that it has been coming on for the last seven or eight days.

THE complaint filed before Major Ivers, Cantonment Magistrate, by Nawab Amir Yar Jung, retired Subadar or Revenue Commissioner in the Nizam's service, against Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad, K.C.I.E., Prime Minister of Hyderabad, charging him with kidnapping and abducting a girl of 15 years, grand-daughter of the complainant, has been rejected on the plea of jurisdiction.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Ceylon paper from Madulsima :—A very distinct shock of earthquake was felt here between 10-45 and 11 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st instant. The rumbling noise lasted several seconds, and appeared to travel from north to south. The shock itself was slight, being just sufficient to cause almirahs and wood-ceilings to give a convulsive creak. Some neighbours, as well as myself and wife, were awakened by the rumbling and distinctly felt the shock.

If all goes well and the monsoon rains are not too boisterous a good portion of the Simla public will probably make the return journey in the autumn by train, as Mr. Harrington hopes to have the line open by the end of October. Trains are even now running as far as Dhurrumpore, and a few people have travelled up this stage by rail to see the line, and thence on by trolly to Solon. The construction of the line has been attended with wonderfully few accidents so far, considering the nature of the work and the ground. But about ten days ago the heavy spring rains produced a sudden landslip, which overwhelmed nine unfortunate coolies in its descent.

AT a marriage just celebrated, says the "Punjab Observer," at Batala in a well-to-do family, at which leading Kakezais from different cities were present, it was resolved to do away with all objectionable customs connected with marriage and to stop extravagance. To convince the illiterate members of the brotherhood who are not always very generous in their opinions as to the doings of their educated or advanced relatives, that the advocacy of reform was not due to stinginess or unwillingness to spend money, but was based on principle and was for the real good of the community, a sum of Rs. 500 was set apart by the host for useful and charitable objects. One guest proposed that as the system of "tambol" had been abolished by the family and no money gifts were to be received by bridegroom from the friends of his father, the sums that certain friends had intended to give on the occasion should also be given to the M. A.-O. College, and offered a gold mohur himself. This example was followed by some other guests, and Rs. 105 were raised for the College.

LETTERS BY TUBE.

THE CLAIMS OF THE BATCHELLER SYSTEM.

THERE seems no sufficient reason why we should go on inventing things for the benefit of other nations. If George Stephenson had been a German we should never have heard the last of him ; though in return for distressing repetition of the fact, we might at least have been spurred into making our railways smarter than they are at present. There are other instances without number where as a nation we seem content to have sown and let other people reap. Look at Shakspeare. Coleridge remarked once that Providence had blessed England with the greatest poet ever known ; but she had levelled things up by inflicting on us the worst of his commentators. Luckily we could not have made a present of "le divin Williams" to any other race if we had wanted to. Our publishers (like our preachers) still draw profit and consolation from his works, and our theatre-managers have even made Shakspeare pay. So our national craze for altruism is not altogether hopeless.

ST MARTIN'S-LE-GRADUAL.

But Sir Rowland Hill's inventions and the others in their train are more utilitarian, and ought the more to appeal to a business people. We are for ever being reminded of our postal evils with the morning rasher. In London, here, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," we seemed at one time within distance of getting our evening letters overnight, and the sequels to our morning answers before lunch ; yet we still cling to an antiquated train and horse-cart service, involving the postal detention of every letter for some hours at least. We are saddled with an incubus of stables, regulations, scarlet collision-boxes, time-tables, questions in the House, and local incongruities, against which the voice of all postal reformers is helpless. Say they :—

If this were swept away—
It really would be grand.

Even the tricksy telegraph has been known to hang a message up until it was useless. Its wires break down its methods of transcription are fertile in error, and, like a druggist over a prescription, it requires at least half-an-hour to mix things up. The nimble express messenger is, if anything, still more human. His faculty for disputation is a beguiling influence ; so is his large acquaintance with omnibus men ; and he has a knack of incurring cabs and hospital treatment whenever he is bound on an errand of somebody else's life or reputation. No ; with sorrow we admit it, our ingenuity is still at fault, and we seem as far off our ideal as ever. The universal cry is for some method of rapid transmission which shall be at once unfailing, cheap, incommodious to traffic, free from accident, and capable of extension over any city area. To do away with recrimination and remorse, it is also demanded that the original message shall be transmitted, and not a colourable imitation. And this comprehensive cry seems best to be met by the use of the pneumatic tube, so a glance at its development up to the present day may not be widely amiss.

NO NEW OR UNTRIED NOTION.

Will it be believed at the outset that we started a pneumatic message-tube in London just fifty years ago? The Royal Society debated the pneumatic theory at the beginning of the seventeenth century, but theory is nothing. The tube we speak of was laid down to connect the old Electric and International Telegraph Company's office in Telegraph-street with the Stock Exchange. The length was 225 yards and the diameter of the tube about the size of a crown. This was replaced five years later with a double tube half as wide again, and five times as long, the vacuum system being retained as before, but reinforced by compressed air, so that the carrier, or piston, containing the telegrams was sucked along one tube and blown back through the other. Twelve years passed with successful working, and then two new features were introduced—intermediate valves and a continuous current of compressed air, this current being diverted through a semi-circular by-pass whenever the tube was opened for a carrier to be inserted or withdrawn. Slowly the Government adopted the system, raising the tube diameter to three inches, and Sir Rowland Hill would have adopted it for postal use if the bulk of letters had been sufficient to justify the outlay. Meanwhile the London and North Western Railway expanded the idea into a tube of 2 1-2ft wide, with rails inside and carriers on wheels for parcels transmission between Eversholt-street and Euston. The vacuum and compression systems were combined, and an ingenious contrivance adopted to bring the carriers to a standstill on emerging from the tube. Another parcels tube nearly twice as wide was then laid from Euston to the General Post Office, with the engines at Holborn, and a route underlying Oxford-street. Twelve tons of mail were put through from end to end in a quarter of an hour, and the line, as building operations frequently show, is still intact. But it was abandoned as a commercial failure and all London has to show of the system in a public way is a thirty-four miles installation working for the Post Office. Berlin has a similar service twenty-eight miles in length, Paris one of about the same, and other cities on the Continent installations rather less.

THE COMPLETE BATCHELLER.

It was in 1892 before the revived idea turned up again on any considerable scale ; this time in Philadelphia, and with an amount of mechanical circumstance that puts it somewhat out of the layman's comprehension. The inventor, Mr. B. C. Batcheller, received four years ago the Clarke gold medal and premium from the Franklin Institute there, and the grounds adduced for the award were that for the first time his system solves five problems. It overcomes the momentum of the carrier at its destination, it automatically operates the receiving apparatus, it obviates collisions, its switching apparatus is automatic, and so is the selection of delivery stations. Before this academic honour, however, Mr. Batcheller's patent had been adopted in New York, Boston, and Brooklyn, and was in a fair way of being extended all over the States when it was discontinued, we believe, on the score of expense, and innumerable petitions for its reinstatement have been presented from one commercial body or another without appreciable success. It is perhaps the highly complicated nature of the transmitting and receiving machinery that makes the cost of the system almost prohibitive. The carrier may range from an inch and a half to a foot in thickness, but the most serviceable is an eight-inch cylinder of about two feet in length, and capable of holding 600 letters. The carrier is a thin steel or cast-iron shell flanged with wide bearing rings of cotton packing, which closely fit the inner surface of the tube, and provide against leakage, even where, as in the case of the tube laid across the new Brooklyn Bridge the elasticity of its bed demands that the tube be fitted with expansion joints.

THE QUICKNESS OF THE HAND.

Roughly described, the mode of working is this : The operator stuffs the carrier with letters, locks it up by a twist of the cap, and pulls a lever of the transmitting-machine. This pulls back a spring which works a time-lock, and the carrier is not discharged until this time-lock releases it, an arrangement which secures that there shall be a proper interval between any two carriers. When the proper time is up, air is automatically admitted into the pressure-cylinder, and the carrier, being thrown over by a rocker into the tube, is sent home to its destination. The furthest station has a closed receiver or dead end, so that the air shut in by the arrival of a carrier slows it down, and works a pneumatic piston, which turns the dead end over and drops the carrier out on to a table. The nearer stations are modifications of this dead-end idea, for here the carrier flies by its own momentum across a series of slots through which the air, escaping sideways, passes on into the tube again. The carrier compresses the air in a dead-end, as before, and is released. There is a third variety of receiver, known as the intermediate, and a carrier intended to stop at intermediate station has its face fitted with a disc of a particular size. When it reaches the dead-end, electric contact is established, so that the dead-end revolves.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THE PRESS AND MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

NEED FOR CONSULTING INDIA.

[LONDON, APRIL 9.

The papers generally welcome Mr. Balfour's speech, and urge the Government to make sure not to lose our privileged monopolied position in the Gulf.

The "Times" says Ministers must submit the whole question to a searching examination in conjunction with the Government of India, and Military and Naval advisers of the Crown here and in India.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The German Press is extremely satisfied with Mr. Balfour's statements regarding the Bathad Railway.

EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVE.

M. WITTE'S REPRESENTATIONS.

SIR R. HART'S NEW POST.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Advices from Peking state that the period for the evacuation of the second of the three Manchurian provinces expired on the 8th inst. The Russian troops accordingly have evacuated the interior of the Province and concentrated on the railway.

The local Governments have been transferred to the Chinese.

Sir Robert Hart has been appointed Russian Commissioner of Customs at Niuchwang.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The "Times" Moscow correspondent states that despite strenuous opposition on the part of certain Russian Ministers it was finally decided that the evacuation of Manchuria must be completed. M. Witte consistently urged the necessity thereof on economic grounds. Moreover Russia is unprepared to add twenty millions of Mongolians to her Finnish and Polish heritages.

THE GREAT STRIKE IN HOLLAND.

AN ANTI-STRIKE LAW.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Dutch Chamber has passed an anti-strike law by a large majority. The strike continues unabated.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Amsterdam was in partial darkness yesterday evening owing to the strike of gas and electricity workers, but there is strong evidence that the strikers are weakening generally.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The First Chamber of the States General at an urgent sitting passed an Anti-Strike Law which was sanctioned by the Queen, and comes into force immediately.

THE KING'S TOUR.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S RECEPTION.

PRESIDENT LOUBET TO VISIT ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

At a Cabinet Council at Paris it was decided that the President and all the Ministers shall receive the King at the railway station on the 1st May, and that a grand dinner shall be given at the Elysee on the 2nd of May.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The "Debats" states that it is considered certain that President Loubet will return the King's visit.

THE NEW SHAMROCK.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The new Shamrock has made another successful trial completely beating Shamrock the First.

REFORMS IN THE ARMY.

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

An Army Order which has been issued abolishes the separate list of candidates for Royal Military College Cadetships for the Cavalry and Foot Guards because it is essential that cavalry officers should possess the highest professional attainments.

It is hoped that the measures taken to reduce the expense of cavalry regiments will open the cavalry to capable men hitherto debarred.

The Commander-in-Chief holds Commanding Officers responsible for the prompt and strict carrying out of the reduction of expenditure.

ASIATIC TRADERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

ENFORCING A BOER LAW.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Transvaal Government has decided to enforce the law of the late Republic assigning Bazaars in every town, where alone Asiatics will be permitted to trade. Exceptions, however, will be permitted in favour of educated and civilized Asiatics.

LORD MILNER TO TAKE LEAVE.

A BRIEF HOLIDAY IN ENGLAND.

The "Standard" announces that Lord Milner will take two months leave in England during August and September which are the most trying months in the Transvaal. He is, says the 'Standard's" Correspondent, looking very worn.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

WAR MINISTER'S TOUR.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

General Kouropatkin, the Russian War Minister, starts in a fortnight on a two months' tour in the East, including Port Arthur, Dalny, Japan, and Vladivostock.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

DEATH OF THE WOUNDED CONSUL.

WIDESPREAD FIGHTING.

ATROCITIES BY BULGARIAN BANDS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

M. Stcherbina, the Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, who was mentioned on the 2nd instant as having been shot in the back by an Albanian sentinel, is dead.

Some villages in the District of Petricht have revolted, and 350 Turkish troops are engaged. Reinforcements have left Salonika for the scene of action.

Bulgarian bands in the Monastir District are committing horrible cruelties upon Greeks and Mussulmans.

NEW FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

The Honourable Arthur Elliott, M.P., has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

UNITED STATES' SILVER PURCHASES.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Washington Treasury continues to make purchases of silver for the Philippines.

THE PHILIPPINES.

FIGHTING IN MINDANAO.

MOROS' STRONGHOLD CAPTURED.

The Americans captured Bacolod, the stronghold of the warlike Moros in Mindanao on Wednesday. One hundred Moros were killed and many wounded. Three Americans were wounded.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

LORD CROMER'S VIEWS.

Lord Cromer in his annual report on Egypt and the Soudan, says that though the construction of the Suakim-Berber Railway is absolutely essential to the well-being of the Soudan, the necessity and practicability of a railway through Uganda and onwards to the south has not yet been and possibly never will be shown in view of the great physical difficulties.

CHINESE MINISTER DEAD.

YOUNG LU THE "TARTAR AUTOCRAT."

Reuter's Correspondent at Peking states that Yung Lu is dead.

[Yung Lu, the Tartar Autocrat, whose sobriquet translated means "Simple Simon," first came into prominence with the rise of the Reform Party in China. The drastic edicts of 1897-8 cashiering so many useless officials roused the wrath of many of the Tartars who put forward Yung Lu to take up their cause and influence the Dowager Empress. The result was the coup d'etat of 1898, the compulsory abdication and imprisonment of the Emperor Kuang Hsu, the nomination of Ta-a-ko as Crown Prince, the murder of Reform leaders, the resumption of power by the Dowager, and the supremacy of the anti-reform party. This success gave Yung Lu position and power and the whole Tartar tribes and Princes rallied to his leadership It was this anti-reform party which planned the anti-foreign crusade and edicts dictated by Yung Lu were issued commanding compulsory drilling of the people for the purpose of eventually exterminating the foreigners. For the three years preceding the capture of Peking by the Allies Yung Lu was the autocrat of the Empire. Every official that desired either an audience in Peking or an office in the Provinces had to pay him tribute. His favour meant power and promotion, is frown dismissal death. He was ignorant, illiterate, and incapable, and in civil life was the counterpart of Tsung. Fuh-siang the leader of the Boxers.]

RAILWAY TRUSTS IN AMERICA.

AN ILLEGAL COMBINATION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY.

The United States Appeal Court has recently decided that the amalgamation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways is an illegal combination. The decision is a great victory for President Roosevelt who initiated the suit, and completes the estrangement between the great capitalists and his party, and is likely to have important political and commercial results.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

PROMOTED FIELD MARSHAL.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Sir Evelyn Wood has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

[Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.B., has commanded the 2nd Army Corps (Salisbury Plain) since 1901. He was born at Cressing, Bramtree, Essex, on the 9th February, 1838, and was the youngest son of the late Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart. He received his education at Marlborough, and passed the Staff College and entered the Navy in 1852. From October, 1854 to June, 1855, he served on the Crimea with the Naval Brigade, and he was severely wounded whilst carrying a scaling ladder to the Redan. For this service he was mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatches and he received the medal and two clasps; was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the Turkish Medal. He joined the 13th Light Dragoons in 1855, and he afterwards served in the Indian Campaign of 1858. During this Campaign he was mentioned in despatches twice and was awarded the Victoria Cross in December, 1859. He subsequently served in the Ashantee, Kaffir, Zulu, and Transvaal Wars. In 1882-3 he commanded the Chatham District, he commanded the 2nd Brigade in the Expedition to Egypt in 1882. In the following year he raised the Egyptian Army, and in 1884-85, he served in the Nile Expedition. He commanded the Eastern District in 1886-88, the Aldershot Division from 1890 to 1893. From 1893 to 1897 he acted as Quartermaster-General to the Forces, and from 1897 to 1901 he was Adjutant-General to the forces. Subsequently as already stated he has held command of the 2nd Army Corps.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ALGERIA

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The sudden resignation of M. Paul Revoil, the Governor-General of Algeria, on the very eve of President Loubet's visit has caused embarrassment, though the arrangements for the visit have not been modified.

Explanations of the resignation are hitherto obscure.

THE AMERICA CUP DEFENDER.

The Reliance, the America Cup Defender, has been launched. She is broad in the beam and more skimming dish shape than any Defender Herreshoff has built.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

ABDUL'S REGARD FOR WILHELM.

DECORATING THE KAISER'S SONS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Sultan has conferred the highest decorations on the German Crown Prince and his brother who are staying at Constantinople as guests of the Sultan.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

HEAVY SNOW IN CHITRAL.

TRAVELLERS OVERWHELMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Continuous rain fell for three days at the end of March on the Lowari Pass and the adjacent hills. At Gujar the post was completely buried under the snow, and no mails were able to get through for some days from Chitral. A party of five men and one woman on the road from Nigdarra in Dir to Swat travelling by the Swati Kandan Pass were caught by a snow storm, and only one man escaped. The bodies of the others have been recovered by the villagers.

OUTRAGE BY WAZIRIS.

TWO OFFICERS SHOT.

GOLF AND SNIPING.

Last Thursday Waziris shot at Lieutenant Laughorn and wounded Lieutenants Young and Waller near the first golf hole at Miranshah in the Tochi Valley. A telegram despatched the following day states that both officers were only slightly wounded and are doing well. Their assailants were both arrested and one has since died of his wounds. They proved to be Durie fanatics.

LATER.

The two officers wounded at Miranshah appear to have been Lieutenants Waller and Young, both of the 38th Dogras. Lieutenant Laughorn, who was shot at but escaped, belongs to the Peshawar Mountain Battery.

THE ARREST OF COLONEL YATE.

Colonel Yate has not yet been released.

THE WEATHER IN UPPER INDIA.

AN UNUSUAL WINTER.

The period of winter storms from the direction of Persia has been unusually prolonged this year, and another feature helping to account for the extraordinary coolness of the season in Upper India is now suggested by the Meteorological Department. It is that there are indications of a transference to the Indian area of dry cold air across the Himalayas from Thibet. Evidence is meanwhile accumulating that the snow in the inner Himalayas is unusually deep, and reports from as far south as Wano as well as from Kalu speak of falls having taken place as last month.

THE BHEEMA CUP MEETING.

FIRST DAY'S SPORT.

POONA, APRIL 12.

A fair number of sportsmen are now in Sonegaon for the Bheema Cup meeting. A big camp has been pitched by Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner of the Central Division, on the banks of the Bheema river, and amongst those in camp are Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband, Mr. Swifte, Mr. Brown, Colonel Channer, I.M.S., Major Davies, Major England, Major Farrell-Palliser, Captains Alexander and Anderson, Veterinary-Capta in Hewlett, Mr. Smith, Rao Shamrao Singh, and Captain Casson.

According to programme the party assembled at Diksal station on Thursday, and thence rode on horseback to Baramati, where they broke journey at the Engineers' Bungalow and partook of refreshments provided by the Tent Club. A further ride across country for six miles brought them to the camp. The following day the beats were drawn with the following results:—First: Captain Hewlett, Rao Shamrao Singh, and Major Davies; second: Mr. Younghusband and Captains Alexander and Anderson; third: Lieutenant Brown, Mr. Swifte, and Lieutenant Smith; fourth: Colonel Channer, Major England, Major Farrell-Palliser, and Captain Casson. The fourth party was broken up to-day and acted as umpires. Work started in the jungle on the delta formed by the Neera and Saira rivers in the direction of Sonegaon. A small pig soon broke out in front of the third beat, and Lieutenant Smith secured first spear. The pig went over to the second party, but finding way barred in that direction, and broke back into the jungle, which was beaten half through without success. An adjournment was made for lunch, and at 3-30 the parties went out again.

OVER a million and a half people in India have died of plague since the disease first made its appearance in Bombay in 1895. In 1896 there were 1,700 deaths. The mortality increased to 56,000 in 1897, to 118,000 in 1898, and to 135,000 in 1899. The following year there was a big drop, the number of deaths going down to, 93,000, but the hope that the end was in sight was quickly dashed to the ground, the year 1901 seeing no less than 274,000 deaths, while the total rose, in 1902 to the terrific figure of 577,000. Since then matters have grown even worse, the first three months of the current year adding roughly another three hundred thousand to the list of those who have perished from the disease.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

LORD CURZON AT REWAH.

A STATE BANQUET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOBINDGARH, APRIL 12.

After a state banquet at Gobindgarh last evening his Highness the Maharajah of Rewah in proposing the Viceroy's health, said:—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—My feelings on the subject of your Excellency's visit to Rewah must be so well known that it is scarcely necessary to repeat here how great a pleasure and how great an honour your visit has been to me and to my people although three Viceroys have visited Rewah in the past 15 years. This is the first occasion on which a Viceregal visit has been paid since I attained full ruling powers in November, 1895, and it is the first time that your Excellency has come to these parts. There are, therefore, many reasons apart from the well known loyalty and affection towards the King-Emperor and his representative, which is felt by all Rajputs, and by none more than the Rewah Baghels, why I should have wished your Excellency's visit to my State to be conspicuously successful. Fate, however, has not been altogether propitious. It was expected that the weather would be hot and tigers plentiful, whereas the weather has been abnormally cool and the tigers scarce and difficult to bag. I cannot say I regret the cold weather except so far as it decreases the chances of sport, because I know how greatly it must have increased your Excellency's comfort in camp, but I very much regret that the continuance of the cold weather could not have been counted on beforehand as in that case her Excellency Lady Curzon might also have graced this gathering with her presence, and the joy of entertaining your Excellency would thus have been doubled. As for the scarcity of the tigers and the perversity of those which did appear my feelings can better be imagined than described, at least during the earlier part of your Excellency's visit when day after day went by and nothing fell to your rifle. Great though your Excellency's disappointment may have been at this ill fortune, I can safely aver that mine and that of my Sardars was greater still. It is nearly seven years and a half since I was invested with full ruling powers in my State. I have not made any great change in the administration of the State. I have thought it wise to follow the lines laid down by the two distinguished administrators during my minority, the Hon'ble Colonel Sir David Barr and the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Donald Robertson now representing your Excellency in the courts of the two of the premier native States of India. At the beginning of my rule I was confronted by a dire calamity, the famine of 1896-97, but thank God I was able to weather the storm. The cost was great, but I thought it my duty to help my people in distress. The last famine of 1899, though not so severe in the greater part of my State, was still worse in some portions. In these trials I always received help and encouragement from the Government. It was only a few months back that I was privileged to witness through your Excellency's kindness a ceremony of unprecedented magnificence, the Coronation of the King Emperor at Delhi. The Coronation Durbar had its counterpart in our Rajsuyas. I am aware of the great sympathetic interest your Excellency takes in the nobility of India as witness the institutions of the Imperial Cadet Corps and the reorganization of the Chiefs, Colleges. We in the Native states will, therefore, have special reason to remember your Excellency's term of office as Viceroy. Your Excellency's visit has now come nearly to an end, and to-morrow you will leave my State after passing through the city of Rewah and seeing my old ancestral palace. I wish your Excellency could also have an opportunity of seeing the jail hospitals, state offices, and schools. I can, I think, venture to hope that had your Excellency seen these buildings and institutions you would have been pleased. Gentlemen, I will now bring these remarks to a close by asking you all to drink to the health of my illustrious friend, his Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. (Applause.)

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

After the toast had been honoured, his Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—

Your Highness and Gentlemen,—I most cordially reciprocate the hearty sentiments and the evident sincerity with which the Maharajah has proposed my health. His Highness has spoken with some disappointment of the failure of our bag to attain to the dimensions which the fame of his jungles and the admirable arrangements made by himself might have led us to expect. Let me assure him that I feel no such disappointment. Sport would not be sport and would not be one-half so attractive if it were not for its chances and amid the many excellent arrangements that are so often made for the entertainment of the Viceroy in Native State and which proceed with such clock work regularity. It seems to me quite right that an element of accident should enter into one, and that the only one that cannot be made a certainty and would not be worth having if it could, viz, shikar. However, we ended up very well this morning, and I shall never forget my pleasant and health giving ten days in the Rewah jungles. His Highness has referred in kindly terms to those two able officers, Sir David Barr and Sir Donald Robertson, who fostered and built up this State during his own minority I am glad to observe that the traditions which they created are faithfully carried on by him, and that he devoted himself with unceasing sympathy and care to the welfare of his people. His Highness has also referred to the auspicious event of his participation in the great rejoicings at Delhi over the Coronation of the King Emperor. Was it not a very appropriate sequel to the rejoicings that soon after his return to this State there was born to his highness a son and heir who, we hope, in the years to come will reproduce his virtues and carry on his race? His Highness has further alluded in friendly terms to two objects in which I have taken the warmest interest, namely, the reorganisation of the Chiefs Colleges and the institution of the Imperial Cadet Corps. May I ask his Highness to go a step further and to translate his sympathy into deeds? I do not think that the Rewah State has yet contributed any pupils to the one or any candidates to the other. I hope that it may supply both in the future. My objects in both cases is the advantage of the princely class to which his Highness belongs and in whose well-being I take an interest that is with difficulty expressed in words; but their co-operation is an obvious condition of my success. And now, gentlemen, while thanking the Maharajah and yourselves for the manner in which you have proposed and received my health, I have the final pleasure of asking you to drink with even greater alacrity to his. I give you long life, health and happiness to our host, his Highness the Maharajah of Rewah.

The toast was cordially honoured.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF ZEMINDARS.

SEQUEL TO A RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

Sometime ago a Zemindar in the Dacca district was fined Rs. 1,000 under Section 154 of the Penal Code, because a riot, instigated by his manager occurred during his absence. The sentence was upheld, on appeal, by the Sessions Judge and the High Court of Bengal. The Landholders Association then submitted a memorial through the Government of Bengal to the Government of India praying that Section 154 and cognate sections be amended so as not to include in their operation bonafide absentee landlords who had no knowledge of the likelihood of unlawful assemblies or riots on their lands.

The Government of India have replied stating that they see no reason to amend the Section referred to.

CHARGES AGAINST A CALCUTTA HOTEL MANAGER.

ARRESTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram has been received in Calcutta announcing the arrest at Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, of F. W. Butler, late manager of the Adelphi Hotel, Calcutta. He is wanted here on a charge of embezzeling Rs. 11,000 belonging to the hotel, and of falsely charging two respectable natives with having stolen Rs. 4,000. Aided by friends on the steamer Unfati and by means of several aliases, he managed to evade the police at Madras, Colombo, and Natal, but was arrested at Pietermaritzburg on a cablegram being despatched by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

BANGALORE, APRIL 11.

Further enquiries regarding the railway accident at Kadur have elicited that some 13 goods waggons and the two engines were badly damaged and the line was blocked for 36 hours. Mr. Lloyd, District Magistrate, and Mr. David, Superintendent of Police, have gone up from Bangalore to hold an official enquiry conjointly with the railway officers from Dharwar.

The injured fireman and driver are reported to be doing well.

BANGALORE RACES.

Owing to the paucity of the entries the Stewards of the Bangalore Races have decided not to hold a second extra day on Monday next. The first entries were by no means good, and it was expected that all races would fill with the second entries to-day, but this expectation has been in vain.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Captain Scott, Deputy Accountant-General, Military Department, is granted one year's sick leave. Captain J. H. Hudson to officiate.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF BANGALORE CIVIL STATION.

SCHEME TO RELIEVE CONGESTED AREAS.

BANGALORE, APRIL 10.

A large project estimated to cost nearly 18 lakhs is now before the Government of India for the relief of congested areas of the Civil Station of Bangalore on the lines adopted by the Mysore Government more or less in extending the habitable areas of the Bangalore native city, during the past three or four years. Several sanitary experts have reported on the crowded state of the local bazaars, including Major Ronald Ross, I.M.S., who was specially deputed here during the cholera epidemic of 1895, and who really began his mosquito malaria researches in Bangalore after that duty, and all have agreed that there is urgent necessity for immediate action to relieve the present appalling conditions of overcrowding especially in the locality known as Black Gully.

The more recent experience of plague scare has shown that people are not only willing but eager to evacuate their dwellings when an epidemic threatens, and in Bangalore plague is now yearly a standing menace. Vast sums have been spent by the Mysore State in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in providing people from congested localities with building sites in open and high ground with excellent results so far; but it is felt that in the Civil Station nothing can be done without the aid of the Government of India, the resolution of the Municipal Commissioners on this subject being that owing to an exchequer depleted by abnormal seasons since 1898, when plague first appeared, they cannot be expected to undertake such a large scheme for many years to come, and pointing out that such subvention of revenues as had been granted by the Government of India was being utilized on draining works and water supply extension. The public anxiety, therefore, appears to be that now that Bangalore is entirely free from plague prompt steps should be taken to start the work of relieving the principal congested areas before the disease appears again at the end of the hot weather.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

The Metropolitan leaves Calcutta on the 17th instant, and after visiting Purneah and Mungledye proceeds to Shillong where he remains till the end of June.

THE OIL FIRE AT BUDGE BUDGE.

There is a marked decline in the Budge Budge oil fire which is expected to be completely extinguished in another two days.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The Committee, which has been sitting in Calcutta during the past month to enquire into the working of the departments of printing, stamps, and stationery has now completed its report.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

GOODS TRAIN WRECKED.

A BRAKESMAN KILLED.

A SERIOUS accident took place at about 1 o'clock on Friday morning at mileage 405 near Bhiringi station on the G. I. P. Railway between Khandwa and Harda. The cause has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed that some wagons on the train when passing over a bridge were derailed by an obstruction on the line. The engine and six wagons reached the other side of the bridge in safety, but the derailed wagons appear to have smashed one of the girders of the bridge which consisted of four spans of 30 feet with the result that several wagons were wrecked. Unfortunately the brakesman who was in one of the vehicles damaged was killed, his body being subsequently recovered from the wreckage. Communication was restored at one o'clock on Saturday morning, the line having been blocked for 24 hours which necessitated the transhipment of the mails and passengers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

MR. WYNDHAM'S BILL.

APART from the interesting debate on Army reform raised in the House of Peers by that politically detached and, if some of the Unionists papers are correct, permanently detached, statesman Lord Rosebery and the Chertsey polling announced this afternoon, the only event of importance in a Parliamentary sense this week is Mr. Wyndham's "great measure of appeasement" as Mr. T. M. Healy styles it. It is impossible in a short space to compress the main points of the Bill introduced amidst so much "eclat" on Wednesday by the Chief Secretary for Ireland; indeed Mr. Wyndham, although he spoke for upwards of an hour and a half had to admit that he himself could not describe all the subjects dealt with. The amount of the free grant £12,000,000 created some surprise as the estimates indulged in had put the figure at two millions below that sum. Naturally this does not make the measure any the less welcome to the Irish who up to the present have nothing but good to say of this remarkable Bill. It was interesting to hear Colonel Saunderson who spoke early on the debate, saying that this was the only Land Bill he ever knew introduced which brought Mr. Redmond on one side and himself on the other to give it not an absolute but a qualified approval. This was the first occasion that they had ever been able to see within those walls a United Ireland. He did not think the difficulty of a settlement lay with honourable gentlemen opposite and certainly not with the party he himself represented. The individual he was afraid of was John Bull who later in the discussion was typified by Mr. Cogbill. As that gentleman represents a body of opinion that will be more apparent later than it is at the present moment, Mr. Cogbill's speech deserves passing notice. He wished to know what guarantee there was of finality in this legislation. Since 1886 Land Bills had passed until he was weary of them. It was very well to say the proposals were moderate now, but would they be increased as time went on? On the prospect of peace he was sceptical after reading speeches in which members had declared the passing of this Bill would not affect their feeling in regard to Home Rule. This was ostentatiously cheered by Mr. Redmond's supporters. Mr. Cogbill said he quite understood their position, and when tension and ill-feeling again arose there might be a counterpart of the no-rent manifesto directed against the proposed Government payments. So far as the powers of borrowing were concerned, he was willing to accede to the demands, considerable though they were, but he did not think they should be called upon to make this free gift. Ulster members united with Nationalist members with the alluring prospect of a raid on the British Exchequer, and it behoved representatives of the tax-payers to scrutinize the proposal closely. This was not the time to make a demand of 12 millions on the British tax-payers. It may be interesting to summarise the earliest opinions of the Irish Press on Mr. Wyndham's Bill. The "Freeman's Journal" (N) says: "The reserve exhibited by Mr. John Redmond in his cursory examination of the scheme of land reform sketched by the Chief Secretary yesterday will be wisely imitated by the country pending a thorough consideration of the proposals. The question for the tenants and the country generally is whether the new measure puts upon them only a fair share of the new burdens, and whether the former can undertake the liabilities imposed by the scheme with a reasonable hope of living and thriving and preserving the credit of the country, whose mainstay is the industry of the Irish farmer." The "Irish Times" (U) remarks: "That the new Bill will be considerably altered, and perchance improved, in its passage through Parliament, may readily be believed, but we hope its main outlines will remain as they have been drawn, for even as it stands the measure serves to furnish a better prospect of closing a melancholy chapter in Irish history than has ever before been provided, and is a courageous attempt to utilise an unexampled opportunity." The "Irish Daily Independent" (N) observes: "Regarded as a whole, the proposals of the Chief Secretary mark a great step in advance towards the statesmanlike treatment of Irish difficulties, and we trust that it may be found possible to so mould them as to render them really effective for the securing of the great and laudable purpose their author had in view." The "Daily Express" (U) (Dublin) says: "Mr. Redmond spoke with reserve because the Bill in its main provisions must prove a disappointment to him and to his party. Mr. Wyndham did not adopt the recommendations of the Land Conference Report, but he has welcomed the lines suggested by the Conference, and he has produced a Bill more ambitious in its aim and more comprehensive in its provision than any former scheme of Irish land-purchase. The prices work out at about twenty-five years' purchase of second term rents from the land lord and twenty years for the tenant." The "Northern Whig" (U) declares that "it is too soon to pronounce definite judgment on a scheme so ambitious in its aims, and so far-reaching in its proposals; but the first impression produced by Mr. Wyndham's statement is decidedly favourable." The "Belfast Irish News" (N) says: This Bill appears to be an honest and courageous effort to settle the burning question of the land. The statement made by the Chief Secretary seems one in various respects worthy of the name of statesmanship." The "Cork Constitution" says: "Though the Bill falls short in several particulars of what landlords and tenants have been led to expect, it nevertheless seems to be a measure well worthy the acceptance of both." By this time next week opinion both in Ireland and England may have crystallised. At present it looks as if the Bill would go through, and the result of the Chertsey Election will encourage the Government to persevere with this measure and perhaps to follow it with the "Modified Home Rule scheme" which they are supposed to be hatching.

THE CHERTSEY ELECTION.

The return of Mr. Fyler, the Conservative candidate, by an unexpectedly large majority will damp the ardour of the more enthusiastic Liberals, though if Opposition candidates are able at the general election to reduce the Conservative majorities everywhere in the same proportion the prospects of the party of outs are not altogether so bad. Mr. Perks whose letter to the "Daily Mail" opposing Mr. Longman on the mistaken ground that he did not make hostility to the Government's Education policy the principal plank in his programme will no doubt take some credit to himself for the size of the Conservative majority. I daresay Mr. Perks and the "Daily Mail" between them have helped to bring about Mr. Longman's discomfiture, but my own opinion is that the strong Pro-Boer attitude assumed by the Liberal candidate during the War very materially impaired his prospects. Surrey is nothing if not Imperialistic, and the strength of its patriotism was shown by the unfavourable reception given to Mr. Lloyd George when he went down to the constituency to speak on behalf of Mr. Longman. On the whole Mr. Longman would have shown himself a better party man if on this occasion he had stood aside and allowed the battle to be fought by somebody whose views on the war were not so obnoxious to the bulk of his fellow-countrymen. With the exception of Woolwich, even if Woolwich be an exception, all the recent Liberal successes have been gained by candidates more or less identified with the Rosebery section of the party.

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

The publication here on Wednesday morning of the speech made by Sir West Ridgeway at Colombo the previous afternoon simply appalled people; and when the tidings were received yesterday morning of Sir Hector MacDonald's tragical end at Paris the day before the poignancy of the grief that was universally felt was indescribable. I have never seen anything like it before. No one believes that the sad act by which

Sir Hector terminated his noble life as a valorous and skilled commander is conclusive of the truth of the charges brought against him; and if there was any sort or manner of foundation for them, it is recognised that his mind must first have become unhinged before he could possibly have been betrayed into such madness; but on that point the heroical character of his military career, and the deep pathos of his death now impose absolute silence on us; and you may rely upon it that in Scotland, and throughout the United Kingdom and the British Empire nothing of the honour attaching to Hector MacDonald's name will be lost, or dimmed only by tears, by the suspicions cast upon him by Sir West Ridgeway's indiscretion. Charges of the sort should never be published before the accused is in a position to instantly take action on them. Imagine promulgating such a speech while Sir Hector was thousands of miles away from Colombo and the Court Martial which was to try him; and exposing him for days in this country or in France to the full force of such suspicions, and worst of all placing him in the position of being cooped up for a fortnight with a steamer full of fellow passengers between London or Marseilles and Colombo, who had all read Sir West Ridgeway's astounding speech, but against which it was impossible for Sir Hector to enter any effective protest. The ordeal is too horrible to contemplate. It is to be regretted that he did not face it, but no sensitive man—and "Fighting Mac" was exceptionally sensitive will be surprised that he did not. There are some charges however false the bravest would rather seek death than face. One can excuse those who are saying in the bitterness of so inconsolable a public sorrow, and in view of similar suspicions of others, that the issue would have been very different had the accused been, not a brave soldier, risen from the ranks, but some well-born man, the "tenth transmitter of a foolish face." The circumstances of this distressing tragedy recall the similar fate of a distinguished University don and another against whom a very grave accusation was made a few years ago while he was travelling on a suburban line. Arrested and brought before a Magistrate the accused was remanded on bail. Straightway he went home and took his own life. That he had committed the offence with which he was charged none of his friends have ever believed for a moment, and one of them, I remember, the eminent dignitary who passed away the other day, Dean Bradley, wrote a letter at the time to the leading journals showing that in the case of a man of such extreme delicacy and sensitiveness it would be doing his memory a great injustice to conclude, that because he had not strength to face the charge he was therefore guilty. As to Hector MacDonald's sensitiveness there is ample evidence forthcoming from his relatives and intimate friends. "My brother," says Mr. William MacDonald of Rootfield in Rosshire, "though he was physically a strong man was more sensitive than most, and any matter that troubled him affected him more deeply than appeared on the outside." Mr. MacDonald further says that the General had been seriously unwell lately, and much worried for sometime "over matters the nature of which was well understood by his friends but nothing that reflected in any way upon his character."

SIR EDGAR VINCENT, M. P., AND BOMBAY.

Sir Edgar Vincent, M. P., has been delivering a lecture to the good people of Exeter on his recent trip to India, and in the course of his remarks he had something to say about Bombay. "It is," he said, "pleasant to one connected with the West of England, especially pleasant to one as closely allied as I am to Exeter, to feel that the first Indian soil which one treads on is governed by the late member for the loyal and ancient city of Exeter. Lord Northcote has now been Governor of Bombay for rather more than three years, and there is only one opinion about his rule from the extreme north beyond Kurrachee by the great Pathan desert down to the southernmost point of the Bombay Presidency. That opinion is that of the distinguished men who have governed Bombay since the British Government took over the rule of India none has laboured more perseveringly for the benefit of his subjects and none has earned their friendship and esteem to a greater degree than Lord Northcote. After enlarging upon the exceptional difficulties that Lord Northcote has had to encounter—Famine and Plague—Sir E. Vincent, who possibly may be Governor of Bombay himself some day, went on to say:—I know no town which makes a stronger impression upon the traveller than Bombay. Its large, lofty, almost ponderous public buildings, the breadth of its streets and avenues, the wide extent of the parks and playgrounds give one the impression of a European city controlled by a public-spirited municipality. But in those streets and avenues is crowded the most picturesque motley crowd which can be seen anywhere in the wide world. One official at Bombay is said to be compelled in the course of his morning's work to talk no less than nine different languages and dialects. Who is this Admirable Crichton? "I do not know," the lecturer went on to say, "how many of these dialects have been mastered by Lord Northcote, but this I do know that voices in each of them speak well both of him and of that remarkable lady, Lady Northcote, who so ably assists him in the discharge of his arduous public duties." Very neatly said, but Lord Northcote will hardly thank his successor in the representation of the Devonian capital for speaking of the people of the Western Presidency as his Excellency's "subjects." One is reminded of a former Governor of Bombay who at a send-off dinner given to him in London caused a good deal of quiet amusement to his guests by repeatedly talking in his speech of "My Presidency" quite in the manner of the most exalted and all-powerful Kaiser Wilhelm!

SPRING BONNETS.

I have had frequently to mention the extraordinary impulse given to the sumptuary trades of London by reason of the King and Queen being so constantly in residence at Buckingham Palace. The outward symptoms of it are most marked in the greatly increased traffic in the streets, both pedestrian and vehicular, and the gaity and magnificence of the dressing of the shop windows. No capital of Europe, not even Paris and Venice, can make such a show of wealth and magnificence as is now displayed for miles and miles along the length of Piccadilly, Bond Street, Regent Street, and Oxford Street. Some shops are ablaze of gold and silver; others are as brilliant as rainbows with every colour of festooned silks and satins and muslins and laces; others present an infinity of the richest and rarest asonities from China and Japan; others pictures by the best known engravers and painters; others books of the choicest edition and costliest binding; and others again the daintiest of "comestibles" from France and Germany, or fruits and flowers of every tint of every colour, from every part of the habitable globe. But at this moment it is the ladies' milliners and "Mantuamakers" who "take the cake." The audacity of the ladies in subjecting the whole world to their personal adornment has been growing apace of recent years. They stick at nothing that can by any possibility be converted into some one or other piece of decorative frippery. They do not give a thought to the clothing of themselves; that is quite a secondary consideration. But ornament is more than ever their strenuous pursuit; and in regard to bonnets in especial they will presently consist only of ornament. I never saw anything more wonderful, and I will confess in all sobriety, more beautiful than the bonnets which this week have been hung up in the windows of Regent Street and Oxford Street over a total area in plate glass of not less than half a dozen acres. There is really no bonnet, in some cases not even a bonnet like frame. They are merely wreaths of flowers of every form and colour and even masses of fruit, pears, apples, plums, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, currants. It will surprise your readers to learn how tastefully even the larger of these fruits can be arranged as a head covering or rather decoration. But it is easy to run into the "rococo" with such material; and still worse into the insanely vulgar. One bonnet I noticed, for example, represented a stalow plate heaped with "white heart" cherries; without any leaves even among them, and actually denuded of their stalks. It was just a heap of cherries ready for the stewing dish, or to be baked in a pie. However, it all promotes trade; and that is, the fundamental defence of the indiscriminating reckless, and unbounded frivolity of women in the matter of their clothing, at least from the outside point of view.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Yesterday I was talking to a retired field officer who was formerly in a distinguished Highland Regiment and a French nobleman well known in London Society. The death of Sir Hector Mecdonald was referred to, and something was said about the alleged unpopularity of the deceased general when he commanded the Highland Brigade in South Africa. The fact, if it be a fact, that Sir Hector was not liked by the Highlanders under his command on the occasion referred to is attributed to the preference which British soldiers are always credited with of not caring to have as their officers men who have risen from the ranks. The French nobleman said: How is it that in my country the soldier does not like his officer if he belongs to a higher class than himself, where as in your country it appears to be the exact reverse. The ex-Highland officer gave the stereotyped reason, namely, that Tommy Atkins does not like his superior officer to be a man who knows all the soldier's little games. I ventured as a civilian to suggest with all diffidence that the love of equality which is a reality in France but not a reality in England might have something to do with the matter.

The correspondence "relating to the entertainment of Indian and Colonial guests visiting this country" or as the Parliamentary orders put it "county" "by invitation of his Majesty's Government was laid upon the table of the House of Commons preparatory to publication. It should provide interesting and instructive reading.

Mr. Runciman, M.P., is to ask on Monday, whether there has been any increase in the area under sugarcane in the United Provinces of India since the passing of the Act for countervailing Foreign bounty-fed sugar imported into India; and what was the area under cultivation last year as compared with the year 1899.

For once Mr. Schwann, M.P., is about to do something useful. On Monday he will ask Lord George Hamilton whether he will state what is the present position of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata's scheme for a scientific research institution in India; what support has been given to the scheme by the Government of India; and whether the correspondence, including Sir W. Ramsay's Report, will be placed before Parliament.

An interesting question has been asked by Mr. Mitchell, M.P., namely what is the aggregate amount of British capital invested in countries outside the United Kingdom, and the annual amount of income-tax derived from such investments. the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply was as follows:—I am unable to say what is the amount of British capital invested outside the United Kingdom. The profits from such investments, on which incometax is received, amount, so far as they can be identified, to rather more than £60,000,000 per annum.

LETTERS BY TUBE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

If during the revolution the disc and its bed correspond, the dead-end swings and releases the carrier; if not, there is a different swing action and the carrier is driven back into the main tube. This alternative test takes eight seconds - no more, and it will be pronounced well worth the slight loss of time seeing that it does away with the slowing down and examination of postal labels at each station.

AMERICAN INSTALLATIONS.

The main claim put forward for the Batcheller tube is its certainty and speed of working to a degree that more than compensates for extra cost. There are Government experiments that outweigh in usefulness the considerations of extra cost, and it is claimed that in a busy community this pneumatic service is indispensable. The older Philadelphia service is one minute in transit (a rate of thirty-five miles an hour) and carries all the mails between the Post Office and the Bourse. The second service connects the Post Office with the Pennsylvania Railway, nearly a mile away, and the time occupied in transmission from one end to the other is less than a minute and a half. There is a similar installation at Boston, and three circuits in New York. The latest connects the General Post Office with the General Post Office at Brooklyn, and lies alongside the railway track of the great suspension bridge. The distance is a mile and three quarters, and the time occupied is three minutes, as against the old postal time of half an hour.

EFFICIENCY VERSUS COST.

Three years ago a Special Commission was appointed by Congress to report on the question, and it pronounced unanimously the Batcheller pneumatic system to be valuable, mechanically successful, practical, and admirably adapted for the postal service—a judgment in which the associated committee of postal experts concurred. The German Government has adopted it for Berlin, and the consensus of expert opinion is that in all large cities with urgent postal traffic in any great volume, the system is unequalled. Now that the system has been discontinued in Philadelphia, merchants and the commercial organizations there are up in arms for its resumption, and it is doubtful whether the discontinuance was warranted by the question of thrift, so keenly felt is the resulting loss of time.

A scheme was laid before our own Postmaster-General three years ago, the idea being to lay the Batcheller tube under the platforms of our underground railway. But though the majority of experts consulted were favourable, and the provisional answers of the authorities have followed suit, nothing practical has yet been done. It seems right, therefore, to ask how far the inquiry into the system has proceeded, and how far the weight of evidence tends to its adoption, what are the other defects, if any, and are they insurmountable? The total of our postal work is excellent; but of all commercial cities in the world, London can least afford to ignore a system which promises so much smoothness and despatch in the transmission of mails.

PARSEE CRICKETER FOR ENGLAND.

It is stated that Mr. A. H. Mehta, the Parsee cricketer, whose work, especially with the ball, is so well-known in Western India cricket, has been invited to join the ground staff at Old Trafford. He will thus be able to qualify to play for Lancashire County Cricket Club. Mr. Mehta has accepted the invitation, and leaves India on the 18th of this month in the P. and O. steamer Brittania, his passage money being defrayed by the Palatine County Club. Eighteen months ago it was said that the Parsee cricketer intended to qualify for Gloucestershire, but nothing more was heard of that.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1903.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over the whole country, the rise having been brisk to rapid in many places.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind and in Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts.

Temperature is yet below normal in many places. The maximum ranged from 107° at Cuddapah to 81° at Dwarka, and the minimum from 56° at Poona to 82° at Cuddapah.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Indore, Cochin, Madras and Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain.—About three-quarters of an inch fell at Cochin and a few drops at Sirsa.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds over the greater part of the country.

E. A. KENYON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE FAMINE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Fifty-four thousand people are still in receipt of famine relief in the Central Provinces, there being a small increase on the number of last week.

To-day's report states that scarcity of water is beginning to be felt. Prices, however, are falling with the completion of the harvesting of the spring crops, and light showers are reported in parts of the affected region.

SIR GEORGE WATT.

Sir George Watt is granted twenty-one months' leave from the 12th instant, Mr. Burkitt to remain as Reporter of Economic Products during his absence.

THE ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

Mr. Brearn, Assistant Comptroller-General, has two years' leave, Mr. Clark, Assistant Comptroller, to officiate, Mr. Majumdar acting for Mr. Clarke and Mr. K. L. Datta for Mr. Majumdar.

BENGAL OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Mr. W. C. Graham, Barrister-at-Law, is gazetted to act as Official Trustee, Bengal, vice Mr. Miller, granted six months' leave from the 1st May.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, C. S., is gazetted to officiate on the Calcutta High Court Bench, vice Sir H. Prinsep granted sick leave from the 17th instant to the 3rd September next.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Cadilhac, C. S., is posted temporarily to the Legislative Department.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major R. Macnamara, I.M.S., from Mooltan and Mr. E. W. Payne from Jubulpore are posted for employment in Bengal Jails, and Major W. Lane, I. M. S. from Montgomery for employment in the Central Provinces Jails.

Lieut.-Colonel Croly, Surgeon to the Governor of Bombay, is reposted to duty under the Commander-in-Chief.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. T. Patterson posted as Assistant to the Resident, Mewar, vice Captain Ducat transferred.

Major M. T. Tighe has six months' leave.

Major Manners-Smith from furlough is posted as Political Agent of Malwa.

Captain J. W. Grant, I. M. S., has eleven months leave.

Captain H. G. Carnegy from Baroda reverts to duty under the Bombay Government.

THE MADRAS MARINA RAILWAY.

MADRAS, APRIL 11.

The Hon'ble Sir George Arbuthnot, Chairman of the recent public meeting to protest against the proposed alignment of the Marina loop railway, has received a letter from Government, in the course of which Government say they have decided to reconsider the matter, and in referring it to the Government of India a report of the proceedings of the public meeting will be forwarded.

RACING AT KIRKEE.

SUCCESSFUL GYMKHANA MEETING.

POONA, APRIL 11.

Another successful Gymkhana race meeting was held at Kirkee this evening. There was a good attendance. The racing was very interesting. The judging was done by Colonel Carter, R. F. A., Aga S. Saah acting as starter, Major E. England and Captain Lewis sharing the duties of handicapper and clerk of the scales. The success of the meeting, however, is principally due to the energetic honorary secretary, Lieut. Jones, who has engineered most of the previous meetings and has secured another success in this. Details:—

Polo Scurry. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

Col Eccles's Lady Betty 11st ..... Mr Ponsonby 1
Maj Edward's Daimyo 10st 7lbs ..... Owner 2
Maj Clark's Aden 10st 7lbs ..... Mr Keyworth 3

Four ran.

Lady Betty made the running attended closely by The Reverend. Daimyo made an attempt to get on terms, but failing finished third.

Won by two lengths; one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—30 2-5secs.

The Reverend failed to weigh in and disqualified.

Novice Stakes. Distance—1-2 mile.

Maj Murray's Hamilton 11st 4lbs ..... Maj T England 1
Mr Gaitrey's Rochester 11st 11b ..... Capt Greville 2
Mr Jones's Pursuit 10st 3lbs ..... Mr Cooper 3

Four ran.

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third. Time—57secs.

All Horse Plate. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr Boase's Dawn 11st 3lbs ..... Mr Cooper 1
Maj Baynes's Ferryman 11st 11b ..... Capt Evans 2

Dawn quickly took the lead, and won as he liked by about 30 lengths. Time—2mins. 19secs.

Poona Stakes. Distance—1-2 mile.

Capt the Hon Greville's Tamring 11st 6lbs ..... Owner 1
Capt Lloyd's Lady Dean 12st ..... Maj T England 2
Mr Weatherby's Wembley 11st 10lbs ..... Owner 3

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third. Time—55 2-5secs.

Desert Stakes. Distance—6 furlongs.

Col Eccles's Rocket 10st ..... Maj Edwards 1
Mr Madywell's Titus II 11st 11b ..... Capt Greville 2
Capt Hooks Signalier 9st 9lbs ..... Capt Hickman 3

Nine ran.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Duldul; 1 1-2 to 1 against Rocket: 2 to 1 Titus II.; 4 to 1 Regret; and longer odds the others.

Won by half a length; four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 28secs.

Pony Hurdle Stakes. A Handicap race over 5 flights for Arabs and C.-Bs. 14st. 2lbs. and under. Distance—9 furlongs.

Capt The Hon Greville's Hoosainee 10st 4lbs ..... Owner 1
Capt Barker's Lordling 10st 8lbs ..... Owner 2
Col Eccles's Zora 10st 5lbs ..... Mr Cooper 3

Won by three lengths; a dozen lengths between second and third. Time—2mins. 27 3-4secs.

Ladies' Plate. The scratch horse to go 1 1-4 miles.

Maj England's Phelwan 10st 7lbs (330 yds start). Owner 1
Maj Murray's Hamilton 12st 7lbs (790 yds) Maj Edwards 2
Mr. D'Arcy's Merrylegs 10st 7lbs (250 yds) ..... Owner 3

Six ran.

Won by one and a half length; two lengths between second and third. Time—2mins. 19 secs.

An objection for jostling against Phelwan has not yet been decided.

MR. IM THURN, Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, who has taken a deep interest in the Ceylon Pearl Fishery, is reported to have used the diving apparatus and himself inspected the banks. The weather at Marichchikadai has once more become settled, and is perfect for purposes of the Pearl Fishery. The water supply is ample for many weeks to come, and is still of excellent quality. There is, therefore, no foundation for the vague rumours which seemed to have gained some credence away from the Camp, that the fishery will shortly close; and the official view and hope is that, unless any unexpected adverse circumstances arise, the fishery will continue for at least another two or three weeks.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

PROGRESS OF THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

THE station is fast filling up. Most of the members of Council have arrived. The Police Commission is here, and work in the Government Offices is in full swing. The season promises to be an unusually full one. The recent arrival of a number of fresh British regiments from South Africa and England has brought out many officers with no particular leave to their credit, who are consequently sending their wives and children to the hills instead of taking them home. A visit to Europe is, at all times, an expensive pleasure, and its necessity is naturally less in the first hot weather after arrival than in subsequent seasons. The cause which is adding to the usual crowd of visitors to Simla will, no doubt, similarly affect the other hill stations.

Not only are all the more desirable private houses rented, but the hotels are likely to do well. Two new establishments of considerable size are being opened. One is on the property, close to the Chowra Maidan, hitherto known as the "Tendrils," to which a large block is being added, the whole to be now known as "Hotel Cecil." The second is on the estate above the Lukkar Bazaar known as Northwood. It also has large extensions which will shortly be ready for occupation.

A conspicuous object upon the Mall is the Town Hall which is now in dishabille, the chimneys and minarets having been all taken down, to enable extensive repairs and changes to be effected. The Town Hall is built of soft friable stone, which has become so much disintegrated by the weather that the whole structure has been in imminent danger of collapse. Last year a committee of experts examined and reported upon it, and it was decided to roof over the exposed parapets, to increase the outward thrust of the roof by heavy timber trusses, and to build additional rooms to the south in order to stiffen the structure. Further examination, in the course of the alterations, has disclosed the fact that some of the foundations are in so very much worse condition than had been suspected that it is very doubtful whether the walls will carry the additional weight proposed to be put upon them. Things are not so bad as popular report has depicted them however, and there should be no difficulty in patching up the place temporarily to enable the theatre and ball-room it contains to be used during the coming season—an important point to the visitor who goes to Simla on pleasure bent. Sooner or later the entire building will have to be pulled down. Its disappearance will remove what has hitherto been an eyesore as well as a source of constantly recurring heavy expense to the station.

The new civil secretariat buildings on the Gorton Castle estate have made considerable progress since last year. The first storey is now complete, and the structure presents an imposing appearance from the direction of Summer Hill. The place is not likely to be completed until the rains of 1904, as it has been found necessary to provide considerably more accommodation than was at first contemplated. The cuttings to be made by the railway below it are to be reported upon by a committee, but the foundations have been so substantially laid that no harm is likely to be caused to them by these operations.

What was last year a mass of charred ruins upon the Mall below the Telegraph Office has been converted this year into a fine row of shops, considerably larger and more convenient than those which were burnt. The proprietors are now moving into them, and in a very few weeks nothing will remain to remind us of the fire of 1902.

The railway has made good progress since last year, and by the courtesy of the Chief Engineer more than one party of officials and others interested, has been conveyed by train from Kalka to below Dharampore. The line climbs rapidly after leaving Kalka, affording splendid views of the plains and of the station spread out like a map below, the locality of the new water works, and that of the adit which is being driven into the hillside by enterprising prospectors a couple of miles outside the station in search of coal, being also plainly visible. The line curves and winds upon itself as it ascends the hills below Kasauli, and it passes over some very fine stone bridges, constructed in tiers of arches one above the other, which recall the Roman aqueducts and plunges into a number of short tunnels, many of them curved and one being actually shaped. This enables the climb to be effected, in spite of the rubbly nature of the rocks, without any reversing stations. Looking down, in one place one can see five stretches of line, which the train has just traversed, but the gradients are so smooth and the curves so skillfully laid out that no unpleasant sensation is caused in clearing the corners. Guard rails are placed at every curve to preclude the possibility of derailment, and the revetment work has been made substantial to withstand the rains. Construction trains are now running as far as Dharampore, but the line has been laid, with breaks only at intervals, almost all the way to Simla, and is likely to be completely linked up and opened for traffic by the autumn. The next Simla exodus, therefore, will probably be by railway.

There are, in all, the better part of a hundred tunnels on the line, but the stoking is so arranged that it is possible to traverse them, even in an open truck, without being inconvenienced by smoke. Some of these tunnels are through exceedingly hard rock. That excavated in the case of the Taradevi tunnel was found to contain garnets. In cutting the Barog tunnel some very thin seams of excellent coal were discovered.

The weather, so far, has been extraordinarily cold. The wild peach and pear blossom, which is usually a beautiful feature of the Simla hills at this season of the year, has been thrown back and wilted. The rhododendrons are a month behind their usual time for coming into flower. There is keen competition for the sunniest corners on the Mall. The snow is still lying on the north of the Mahasu ridge. The Chor has a white cap of unusual extent. The water supply for the season is probably secure, but fruit is likely to be scarce. The unusual state of things has apparently been caused by heavy snowfall in the inner ranges of the Himalayas which the weatherwise are already beginning to shake their heads over in connection with the monsoon. The rains of late years, however, have behaved so entirely differently from anything that has been expected of them that it is not necessary to attach much weight to any considerations of the kind.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major F J B Priestley, 4th B Lancers
Major I Eardley-Wilmot, 18th B Lancers
Major H Hendley, I M S, B
Capt R R Vaughan, B
Lieut T S Cox, 16th B Lancers
Mr H Nunn, B Cov
Mr A J Maquel, B
Mr C O Hanson, B
Mr A C Crichton, B
Mr C Moran, B
Mr H J Gill, B
Mr E St J Lawson, B
Miss J P Ross, B
Capt L H R Ames, 23rd M I
Mr J Hewetson, M Cov
Mr A Edgington, M Cov
Major A E Hartigan, 6th Bo Cav
Major W Molesworth, I M S
Capt H B D Campbell, R E
Capt C W Tribe, 38th Dogras
Capt E N Obbard, 10th Jats
Lieut S H P Smith, Leicester Regt
Lieut H E Weekes, West India Regt
Lieut D W Maxwell, 1-4 Goorkha Rifles
Commander G J Baugh, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major C M Moore, I M S, B, 6 mo furl
Sir A U Fanshawe, K C I E, C S I, B, 6 mo M C
Mr G W Stanyan, B, 4 mo furl
Mr G D Graham, B, 4 mo M C
Lieut-Col G J Shaw, 23th M I, 6 weeks
Mr F A Johnston, M, 6 mo M C
Capt C Burrard, 21st Bo L, 6 mo M C
Mr E Giles, C I E, Bo, 2 days' furl
Mr J A Wallinger, Bo, 5 mo M C
Lieut-Col T Digby, R E, 1 year
Chief Engineer F O Gadsden, R I M, 6 mo
Engineer B E M Brebner, R I M, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W H Gray, I M S, B
Mr M Laurie, B Cov
Mr C Thompson, B
Mr Hira Lal, B
Major H B Murray, 15th M I
Mr F J Richards, M Cov
Mr E Giles, C I E, Bo
Lieut-Col G Duncan, I M S
Capt A R Burton, Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieut J Mackenzie, 35th Sikhs
Lieut E Stocken, R I M

THE BOMBAY MILLS.

"MERCHANT," in "Capital" of the 2nd instant asks a number of questions in connection with the Bombay Mills, some of his queries being of general interest, and some being in the nature of questions which concern Mr. Bhrucha personally. With these latter, of course, I have nothing whatever to do. The questions of general interest are, however, worth looking at. "Merchant" would like to know whether mills whose agents receive remuneration on profits are any better off than mills whose agents receive remuneration on outturn—the 1-4 anna commission I suppose. He does not put his query quite so plainly as this, but this is apparently what he means. The question of mill profits has been elaborately taken up by Mr. B. J. Padshah, and the articles from his pen, which are now appearing in The Indian Textile Journal, are worth careful study. There can be no doubt, whatever, that a Mill Agent should be paid for his services whether the mill is paying or not—that is a general proposition to which I suppose most people would agree. Equally certain, I think, it is that whether an Agent be remunerated by a fixed minimum salary, or by a commission on profits, such commission to have a minimum limit, or by a commission of 3 pies per lb. on "outturn" the latter method must be considered radically unsound and capable of great abuse; while the two former methods are industrially equitable both for Agents and shareholders. On this point Mr. Padshah observes: "The Commission system is the weak spot usually fingered by the assailants of the Bombay mill system. If only the commission charges were not excessive, it is argued time and again, there would be no fear of mill profits drying up. In this passage Mr. Padshah makes no differentiation between unsound or sound methods of paying commission. It is true he uses the words "excessive," a but the high rate or low rate of commission is not quite the point. The point is on what industrial factor should the Agent's commission be based? It is obvious that an excessively high rate of commission, even on profits would be injurious and unfair to the shareholder's interests. It is equally obvious that commission on outturn is a direct temptation to the Agent to go on spinning yarn whether a real demand and fair prices for the product exist or not. That is the point.

Mr. Padshah observes that attempts have been made to substitute 'estimated' commission for actual commission paid, and he points out that more than one good millguarantees to its Agents a minimum commission. This, he says, is reasonable. So it is. After the minimum has been guaranteed the rest of the commission is made proportional on net profits. This is practically paying the Agent a fixed salary plus a commission on net profits, and this method of remuneration, as "Merchant" doubtless knows, is not peculiar to Cotton mills.

The only way, so far as I can see, to decide the question of relative profits between commission on outturn mills and commission on profit mills to decide it, that is in a way which shall clearly elucidate the points at issue, is to compile two separate lists shewing over a series of years the percentage of dividends paid to shareholders on each class of mill. I suppose I need not inform Merchant that to obtain trustworthy statistics of this nature is by no means an easy matter. But even with our lists most carefully drawn up we should only be in quite the first stage of our enquiry. There are many other factors which influence a mill's profits. There is, however, enough general evidence in Bombay to prove that Agent's commission on outturn is a vicious system; and if "Merchant" is inclined to hold a different opinion he is perfectly entitled so to do.

As to why mills in Bombay are offering for sale without finding buyers, I think the history of many mills in the past has been of a nature to make the investing public a little shy in taking up shares, while I fancy that prospective Agents and Secretaries are beginning to realize that the fat years of the past in which commission yielded such handsome returns are not so likely to be repeated in the future. But beyond this who, with an intimate knowledge of the trials and disasters to which Bombay has been exposed since 1896, can wonder that the industrial energies of this fine city have to some extent been arrested? The marvel is, to me, that Bombay has fought her way through the lean years of famine and the dark years of plague as she has done. The resignation, the courage and the cheerfulness of her inhabitants under the continued stress of plague are above all praise. But that plague has hit Bombay hard there can be no doubt. In 1891 she boasted a population of 821,764. In 1901 this had shrunk to 776,006. Her inhabitants are still dying at the rate of nearly 2,000 a week, or over 100,000 a year. Much capital has been diverted to other centre, all kinds of industrial projects have been arrested, and naturally the big mill industry has not escaped scot free. "Merchant" it would seem, comes to the conclusion that the China exchange difficulty is at the bottom of the whole matter. No doubt it is a factor in the case; and, on the whole, I think the cause for depression I have here briefly glanced at will fairly answer in a general way Merchant's questions—X. in a Capital.

IRRECONCILABLE BOERS.

A BATCH LEAVES COLOMBO FOR JAVA.

The Caledonien, which left for Java on the 6th instant, took away among other passengers a batch of 19 Boer prisoners-of-war bound for Batavia. These are some of the 30 irreconcilables recently referred to in the House of Commons, among them also being the Englishman Tremlin, against whom the charge of treason was waived. The prisoners had for some months been in jail, Tremlin being confined in Kandy and the rest in Colombo. Prior to the embarkation of the prisoners a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" had an opportunity of talking to them, and they generally expressed their pleasure at the prospect of once more being free.

Asked how they came to be confined in jail, one of the prisoners, going by the name of Nays, and who described himself as a Lieutenant in the Boer Artillery, said that the reason they were sent to jail was that they refused to take the declaration or oath of allegiance which amounted to one and the same thing.

"What sort of life had you in jail?"

"Oh awful. It was simple imprisonment, and we came under the usual jail regulations. We had the same diet, etc., and we were not allowed even to smoke. Some of us smuggled in some smokes, and were put on bread and water for about three months."

"Were all of you together?"

"All, with the exception of Tremlin, whom we were not allowed to see. After one or two days Tremlin was sent to Kandy, and he was only brought down on the same morning I think, and taken on board at once. We were requested not to talk to him on shore, though I don't know what the real reason was."

"What objection had you to take the oath of allegiance?"

"Simply this—we did not care to take an oath which we were likely to break." Several of the other prisoners standing close by acquiesced in this statement.

"Of course you much prefer South Africa to Java?"

"Yes. But it can't be helped."

Answering further questions, Nays informed the representative that none of them were married, but most of them had their parents in South Africa. They had, however, not been in correspondence with them for some time as their letters were censored, and they objected to their letters being censored after Peace was declared. In Java they meant to form a combine and start farming, or make a trip to Borneo in search of gold.

Our representative understood that most of them had been farmers in South Africa. In Batavia they had no relatives or friends; but they expected to get on there as they were going among Dutchmen. Some of them had some money for a start. Asked whether he hoped ever to return to South Africa, Nays said he did not. They were going on the condition that they were not to make an attempt to return to South Africa.

"CASSANDRA," in the course of a letter to the "Morning Post," says:—"I desire to draw attention to a real danger which threatens the future of our Indian Empire from the present policy of the Government of India in fusing the whole Native Army into one homogeneous mass. Everyone who has lived in India knows the tendency of the natives who follow the same calling or profession to sink their differences of race or creed in the sentiment of a brotherhood of arts or arms. Hindus and Mussulmans were united in the sect of the Thugs, and the Mussulmans and high-caste Hindus of the Bengal Army united against us in 1857. The lessons of the great Mutiny are, however, now clean forgotten, and all the safeguards adopted to guard against its recurrence have one by one been abandoned. No one now remembers how emphatically it was laid down that the separation between the different Presidency Armies must be rigidly maintained; that the armament of the native troops must be inferior to that of the British; and that no one caste or race should have a preponderating influence in the Army. The British in India are just as careless and as confident in the loyalty of their native soldiery as they were in 1856. There is no cause for alarm now, but the dangerous policy of putting all our eggs into one basket should be stopped, and the four Army Corps into which our Indian Army is now divided should be maintained as distinct and separate bodies."

PREFERENTIAL RAILWAY RATES.

As a general rule the public takes it for granted that the Indian State Railways know nothing about differential or preferential rates for carrying the same classes of goods, and it certainly seems most undesireable that refinements of that kind should creep into their tariffs. A case in point is brought to light in the yearly Report of the Association of wine and spirit merchants of Calcutta, a body which represents the leading Calcutta firms and the principal importers. The Association made the discovery that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway together with its subsidiary the Rohilkhand Kumaon (which is, however a private Company) were charging discriminate rates on the carriage of imported and country beers, the difference working out to Rs. 2-3-4 per head against the imported beer on the journey between Moghul Serai and Bareilly. On the case being represented at Lucknow, the management at first attempted to defend their action, upon the singular ground that imported beer, being a more expensive article, could stand a heavier freight charge; but on being further pressed they gave way and consented to assimilate the rates; and now presumably the Rohilkhand-Kumaon line will follow suit. Things, therefore, stand as they were; but the incident shows the need for vigilance, and the advantage that comes to a trade from having a central organisation to look after its interests. With the merits of the case we are not concerned. It is possible that the differential charge was not sufficient to cause a single extra cask to find its way down country from the hills, or to stop a single cask of imported beer from coming up from Calcutta: it is possible that even if it had produced a protective effect, the sympathies of the public would still be all on the side of the Indian brewer. The point is that it is not for the railways to concern themselves with these questions of policy. If they begin the practice in small instances, there is no saying where it will stop and the State does not settle a customs policy for the country at large in order that its working may be upset by discriminating railway rates. And where the great majority of the trunk lines are the property of the State itself, there should be no difficulty in recognising that the regulation of these matters belongs to the Finance Department and not to the Public Works.—"Pioneer."

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

IRISH CONGRATULATE GOVERNMENT.

HOW THE FREE GRANT WILL OPERATE.

The Irish Land Bill was very well received by the House of Commons on March 25. Some of the members who spoke, preferred to have the full details of the proposals before commenting at length on the measure. Mr. John Redmond said, the Bill was an enormous advance on the proposals of last year. He congratulated the Government on having proposed a bonus at all, though he was not satisfied with the proposal that it should be graduated in the way suggested. He doubted whether it would really give the greatest relief where it was most wanted. He pressed for certain changes.

Colonel Saunderson thought the landlords would be able to accept the Bill without having to leave their native land; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he would wait for details before expressing an opinion; and Mr. T. W. Russell said the Bill was a Great Bill designed to do beneficent work. The Bill was read a first time.

The main proposals of the Bill may be summarised as follows: In Ireland there are 430,301 holdings. From this number have to be deducted 79,000 purchased farms, allotments, town parks, and holdings worth more than £3,000, which do not come under the Bill, leaving the number of holdings to be dealt with 411,301. In order to facilitate transactions between landlord and tenant, the Bill provides for a free grant of £12,000,000 and pledges British credit to the amount of £100,000,000 or more—£150,000,000 is fixed as the limit of safety in the value. The £12,000,000 grant will be raised by the issue of new stock. The maximum yearly charge is fixed at £390,000, but so much will not be required for fifteen years; towards the end of the eighty-three years over which payment will extend the sum required will gradually diminish to nothing. Against this outlay has to be set an unexpected saving of £250,000 on the present cost of the Irish Administration.

WHAT THE TENANTS WILL PAY.

Purchases will be arranged between the landlords and the tenants, and three Government Commissioners will sanction and conclude the agreements. The landlords will be paid in cash and not in stock. The instalments payable by the tenants will be equivalent to a reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent. in the case of rents twice reduced by the Land Commission—known as second term rents—and from 20 to 40 in the case of rents which have not been revised since 1896.

The annual payment by each tenant purchaser will be to the extent of seven-eighths a terminable annuity, and to the extent of one eighth a perpetual rent charge. The price to the vendor will be ascertained by capitalising the annuity at 3 1-4 per cent. and the rent charge at 2 3-4 per cent. For example, suppose the tenant purchaser's annual payment to be £80, of this £70 will be a terminable annuity and £10 perpetual rent charge, the price to the vendor will be:—

£90 capitalised at 3-34 per cent. £2,154
£10 capitalised at 2 34 per cent. 363

The annuities will not be subject to decadal reduct

"FIGHTING MAC'S" TRAGIC END.

SUGGESTION OF INSANITY.

THE FUNERAL: CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

General Sir Hector Macdonald, who arrived in Paris on the 20th inst., committed suicide in his room at the Regina Hotel, Rue de Rivoli, on Wednesday, March 25. Sir Hector, on his arrival at the Regina Hotel, signed the register in his own name, giving his age as forty-three years, and adding that he was from London. No particular attention had been paid to Sir Hector's movements. However, it was noticed that about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning he went into the reading-room and perused, with evident emotion, the Paris edition of the "New York Herald" and the "Matin," both of which journals contained telegrams from Colombo concerning the charges made against him. One correspondent says that on reading the news Sir Hector burst into tears. He went up into his room, and nothing more was seen of him.

Between one and two o'clock the chambermaid entered his room to see that everything was in order, and was shocked to find the General lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Sir Hector had shot himself dead with a revolver in the right temple. No one had heard the shot.

The body was placed carefully on the bed, which was hardly larger than a camp bedstead. A sheet was placed over it as a shroud. The "Times" correspondent states that the features were in perfect repose, as if he had quietly determined to give himself a soldier's death without going through the violent mental struggle that so often prefaces a painful and self-inflicted end. The modest appearance of the room was eloquent of General Macdonald's desire to avoid attracting notice during his stay in Paris. No valuables or papers were found in Sir Hector's luggage. On the table were two short notes in English. It is stated that they have no connection whatever with the suicide.

The Exchange Telegraph Company says it is officially informed that, in the absence of any communication from the late General Sir Hector Macdonald's relatives, the War Office in London ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart-Worthy, military attache to the British Embassy in Paris, to arrange for the interment of the deceased officer's remains in Paris. Since then, however, a telegram has been received from the late general's relatives in Scotland, and instructions have been sent to the military attache to comply with their desires. It is consequently understood that the burial will take place in Scotland.

A Dingwall correspondent telegraphs:—General Macdonald's brother, County Councillor Macdonald, of Roo field, Ross-shire, the deceased's native place, received the news of his death on Wednesday from Paris. Mr. Mac onald telegraphed him distely to Mr. Galloway Weir, M.P., for the county, of whose local committee Mr. Macdonald is chairman, asking him to see to the arrangements for the funeral in Paris, and it is understood that Mr. Weir, with several friends, has gone thither.

The greatest sympathy is felt in the North for the relatives of Sir Hector Macdonald, none of whom can account for the general's tragic end. It is known that he had suffered much in health of late, and that he had been greatly worried, but as he was always cheerful and optimistic, those who best knew his character and temperament never dreamed that he would take his own life.

A PREMEDITATED DECISION.

Paris, March 26.—The officials of the Hotel Regina state that Sir Hector Macdonald kept very much to himself since his arrival there. Looking back on his manner during his stay there believed he must have absolutely decided before his arrival to commit suicide, and that this decision was merely hastened by the unexpected publicity given yesterday to the charges made against him.

The newspapers this morning devote considerable space to the incident. The "Eclair" and other papers attribute much of the publicity given to the charge against him to the fact that his birth did not give him enough influence to have them suppressed. All join in expressing the deepest sympathy and regret for his sad end.

STATEMENT BY THE HOTEL MANAGER.

The "Figaro" publishes the following details concerning the suicide of General Sir Hector Macdonald:—

A waiter of the Hotel Regina, wishing to arrange the room that the General occupied on the first story, opened the door and found him stretched on the floor alongside his bed in his slippers, and nothing on but a pair of trousers and a star-bedshirt. He was still holding in his hand a nine-millimetre revolver, a bullet from which had forged for his right temple. His face was covered with blood. M. Tauzer, manager of the hotel, at once sent for Dr. Leloup, and informed M. Bearder, Commissary of Police of the Place Royal quarter. Every effort to restore the General was without avail, death having already occurred three-quarters of an hour before. An Englis doctor who was at once dispatched by the Embassy, could but pronounce a diagnosis similar to that of his Parisian colleague. After examining the wound he declared that death must have been instantaneous.

"General Macdonald," stated the manager of the Hotel Regina, "hims lf chose his room, a very small a d simple one, on the first floor only a bed and a wash-hand stand. The General led a very regular life here, getting up and going to bed early. He came in to-day at about half-past twelve, having gone out for a little after breakfast. He had several newspapers in his hand, among them being to-day's 'New York Herald.' A portcart and a notice of himself he showed to me." M. Ezartier at once conducted a search in deceased's room. He found no jewellery and very little money.

REMARKABLE RUMOURS.

One of the documents found on the body of General Macdonald is said to be a letter signed by two prominent inhabitants of Ceylon, in which they assure him of the general sympathy of their sincere sympathy.

During the deceased's stay in Paris, he was seen in the company of a person who appeared to be taking care of him, and who evinced the most careful solicitude for the general's welfare. A search has been instituted for this individual in order to see whether any light can be thrown on the state of the deceased's mind. None of the guests staying in the hotel, or any of the staff of the hotel, noticed anything abnormal in the demeanour of General Macdonald during his sojourn in the hotel.

M. Bonaparte Wyse and other Frenchmen who recently arrived in Paris from the Hanoi Exhibition, state that they heard of something respecting Sir Hector Macdonald at Colombo, but according to these gentlemen it was of a nature altogether different from what had been indicated by the English Press. There had been some confusion somewhere, they said, or the English Press did not understand the matter.

A rumour which has gained remarkable currency here is to the effect that General Macdonald had been instigated to commit suicide by a third person.—Central News.

AN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

When Sir Hector was in London early this month he was received by the Commander-in-Chief, Earl Roberts, it is understood, communicated with the King, with the result that Sir Hector was subsequently received in special audience by His Majesty. General Macdonald left London on Friday morning last for Marseilles, intending to proceed thence by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Britannia for Bombay.

"FIGHTING MAC."

His countrymen will remember him best as the man who fought his way from the ranks to the Knight Companionship of the Bath and the command of a brigade, as the hero who spent more than twenty years of his life almost continuously in active and hazardous service for his Sovereign and his country—in a word, as "Fighting Mac."—"Daily Graphic."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Express" telegraphed on March 25:—This morning, at nine o'clock, General Sir Hector MacDonald came down from his bedroom at the hotel, and, making his way through the lounge on the ground floor, entered the reading-room.

Until this morning no one in the hotel had the least idea that the military-looking man with the severe pale face who had registered himself as Hector MacDonald, of London, was the famous general of that name.

The morning papers, however, had more or less sensational accounts of the accusations that have been made against him, and one of them published his portrait in military uniform. There was no mistaking the man, and as he passed into the reading-room of the hotel he was curiously regarded by the few persons.

This escaped not to notice, but sat down and took up the morning papers. The engraving is a prominent feature of the lounge, and is easily seen from the bureau. Suddenly he was seen to start, and the paper he was reading fell from his hand. For a moment he remained as if turned to stone, and then, bending forward, picked up the paper from the floor.

THE FULL STORY.

He appeared to read the story through with great deliberation. Then he turned to other papers, one after the other. Some of the French journals did not show the reticence of the English papers with regard to the charges, and have been made.

For about half an hour Sir Donald remained in the room, and then, slowly folding the newspapers, he rose from his seat, paced slowly up and down the room, and left and re-entered the room, striking his hand tacitly.

Then he seemed to have an inspiration. He stood erect, lit a cigar, and, by slight exertion of his will, his face wore a deadly pallor. The majority of the people in the lounge did not notice him as he passed out of the room, but those who did noticed that he looked ill. He passed quickly upstairs to his own room on the first floor overlooking the Rue de Rivoli and the Tuileries Gardens.

The room was only small, but when taking it, General MacDonald said it would suit him very well, as he was not one who wanted a great deal.

What happened there nobody knows beyond the fact that he shot himself. No sound of the tragedy was heard in the great hotel; no revolver shot is said to have been noticed by anyone in the house. At half past one a chambermaid knocked at the General's bedroom door, and let herself in with her key to make the bed.

Immediately she rushed out screaming, and brought a valet to the scene. On the floor of the room, face downwards, lay the body of the General.

He was dressed only in his shirt and trousers, his arms were outstretched, and an inch from his right hand lay the service revolver of the British Army. Blood was oozing from a wound in his right temple just above the eyelid, and a stream of blood stained the beeswaxed floor.

NO REASON GIVEN

The manager of the hotel was summoned, a police magistrate shortly afterwards arrived, and a report of the affair was sent to the British Embassy. A careful search was made by the magistrate, but no letter explaining why the General had decided to take his life could be found.

The body was placed on trestles in the middle of the room, and the door was locked. The Embassy has made arrangements for the removal of the remains when the guests in the hotel have retired for the night.

This evening at nine o'clock the fine, well-lighted lounge on the ground floor of the hotel was filled with a laughing, chatting crowd, quite oblivious of the tragedy that had happened. Out of respect the usual orchestral performance was missing, and surprise was expressed that there should be no music, but no explanation was offered. So well was the secret kept that not one of the French evening papers published the story of Sir Hector MacDonald's death. At the hotel the members of the staff who know anything of the affair were forbidden to give any information.

I learnt from a gentleman who saw the General every day after his arrival in Paris on Friday that he signed his name on the police form as it was entered at the hotel.

He was constantly about the lounge of the hotel, but excited no special attention. Yesterday evening he went out after dinner and returned, so far as is known, somewhere about midnight.

SCOTLAND SHOCKED.

The news of the tragic death of Sir Hector MacDonald was received in Scotland too late for publication in the evening Press.

Private telegrams were received at most of the larger towns and posted up at hotels and other public places.

Yesterday's news, wires the "Express" Edinburgh correspondent, was simply stupefying. Not a Scotsman would credit that the brave soldier, who held the esteem of thousands of the rank and file, and whose life from boyhood had been a pattern of virtue and uprightness, should, on the threshold of his closing and perhaps most distinguished years, commit the offences alleged against him.

Scotsmen will not believe one atom of slander regarding a great soldier and a great man which is not proved to the uttermost. Held in the highest esteem, one of the idols of the Scottish branch of the Army, if MacDonald has done anything—which nobody in Scotland believes—the lapse must have occurred by the overstrain on his mind of the arduous duties of a life spent on the heaviest battlegrounds of India, the Soudan, and Transvaal.

The Aberdeen correspondent of the "Express" wired last night.—The news of the suicide of Sir Hector MacDonald has caused the greatest sorrow here in the home of the Gordon Highlanders. At the barracks many a man who had served under him was moved to tears.

It is not generally known that Sir Hector MacDonald had a wife. She was a native of Edinburgh, but he had not lived with her since he was a sergeant. He had one son, who is being educated at a public school in England.

Great consternation prevailed throughout the Highlands last evening on receipt of the sad news regarding Sir Hector MacDonald.

It being market day at Dingwall, the neighbourhood of his birthplace, the newspaper reports formed the sole topic of conversation among the large numbers of farmers and others who assembled from the country districts, and the hope was expressed on all hands that whatever happens, the general's reputation would remain untarnished.

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY.

A VICTIM OF THE WAR'S RAVAGES.

"Hector MacDonald is a victim of the war. He has faced death for the last time, and he has died the quick death which in life he had wished might be his fate at the hands of the enemy; but the final act was his own."

A general officer expressed these opinions last night in the Imperial Service Club, and it accords with ideas formed many months ago by an "Express" correspondent, whose knowledge of the sufferings of General MacDonald was an experience of the field.

Dysentery and the sun had left their well-known mark upon him, and although robust in appearance, his nervous ailments were intensified in the wilds, and considered the heart-breaking work commonest on the field camps of the Egyptian squadan.

Latterly the General was not too sound, physical man of the old days, when he commanded a black brigade before Khartoum, and any faults or errors which he may have committed were not the acts of cold, calm judgment of that "brain packed in ice" which saved Omdurman at the eleventh hour.

After the touch of sun which he contracted at Paardeberg Major-General MacDonald was always more or less ailing and despondent. His leg wound did not heal well, and this, with his poor general health, greatly depressed him.

COMPLAINED OF HIS HEAD.

On one occasion when giddiness overcame him outside Bloemfontein he said to the writer, "I wish to God I'd sent Maxwell."

He meant that he wished that Colonel Maxwell had taken over the Highland Brigade instead of him. Later he unbound the bandages and showed his gaping leg wound. "No better," he said bitterly; "if my leg does not keep me off a horse, my head will."

"Oh," I said, "you're not as bad as that!"

"Perhaps not," he said, "but I don't get better."

In Ceylon Sir Hector Macdonald's health grew much worse, and depression marked him for its own.

When Sir Hector was in London early this month Lord Roberts communicated with the King, with the result that Sir Hector was subsequently received in special audience by His Majesty.

The General intended to sail from Marseilles to-morrow.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

CLOSING THE MUDUG COUNTRY TO THE MULLAH.

For the third time at least the War Office officially announce the occupation of Galkayu by General Manning. A telegram from that officer Sent from Aden says:—

March 6.—Galkayu was occupied without opposition on morning of March 3 by a mounted force from Wargello, which rode through from that place arriving early in morning of second day. The whole of the mounted troops of the flying column rode through from Wargello on March 4, and reinforced the advanced party on same day. The infantry of the flying column arrived on March 5. Scarcity of water at Wargello, and the necessity of securing the water supply ahead, necessitated this step. Water supply here is ample and good.

Spies reported large numbers of the Mullah's men and animals within a few miles of this place on morning of March 4. These have apparently moved off since.

Spies sent out on arrival yesterday to locate whereabouts of the Mullah's force have not yet returned.

It is necessary to drive the enemy out of the Mudug district, should he remain here and directly interned in as to his whereabouts is obtainable, and sufficient troops are available, this will be done.

By the end of this month the water supply of the Mudug district should be completely close to the Mullah.

SEVERE HARDSHIPS OF THE MARCH.

Advices from Somaliland state that the advance body of the main column left Obbia at daybreak on March 6 under command of Colonel Fasken. The heat was intense. Numbers of the men fell out, and all the available ambulance and transport waggons were soon filled. The Bikaner Camel Corps also assisted in this relief work. As a consequence men and horses became exhausted, and it was decided to rest for two days, and then march to El Debbeh by night.

The force started from El Debbeh in the cool of the morning. Later in the day it became extremely hot, and the men commenced to fall out all along the track from the heat and exhaustion. The 2nd Sikhs and Bombay Sappers and Miners suffered most.

Despatches from Berbera state that, owing to the lack of transport, the strength of the Abyssinian column co-operating against the Mullah has been reduced to five thousand men. Bari, on the Webbi Shebyli, has been finally selected as the column's objective. The column is expected to arrive at Bari this month. It will not further participate in the operations, having once accomplished some of the work by clearing a possible line of retreat to the Mullah. The successful occupation of the novel plug movement is precarious, as the bases of the respective columns are 300 or 400 miles apart.

The Aden apparatus is working successfully between Damot and Obbetie.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

A Copy of Dante's "La Divina Commedia," printed at Florence in 1481, was sold on the 24th at Sotheby's for £1,000.

An Automobile Exhibition was opened on Saturday at the Agricultural-hall.

Drama.—At St. James's Theatre, on the 19th, there was produced Old Heidelberg, an English version, by Mr. R. Bleichmann, of Meyer-Forster's Alt Heidelberg. At the Criterion, on the 24th, a new four-act comedy by Mrs. Ryley, The Altar of Friendship, was produced.

Earthquake shocks were experienced on the 24th over a wide area in the Midlands. Some little damage was done to buildings.

Ecclesiastical.—Mr. R. Davies, of Menaibridge, has given £150,000 for Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Missions.—The Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. Ellicott) has completed 40 years' occupancy of the see and is the oldest member of the Episcopate.

Education.—The Governors of Yorkshire College, Leeds, have resolved to prepare a scheme for the constitution of a University.—The Carnegie Trustees have made a grant of £55,000 to Glasgow University.

Election.—In North Fermanagh, Mr. E. Mitchell, of the Land Purchase Association, has been returned with 2,407 votes against 2,255 for Captain Craig (C.).

Labour.—The Denaby miners, after a strike of 39 weeks, have resolved to return to work.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has decided that the bicycle toll for crossing the Cressage bridge over the river Severn is only a penny, though the trustees charged 6d. The Court has also given judgment in the important case of "Foster vs. the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association." Their Lordships held that documents circulated by the company were tricky and misleading, and that the plaintiff was entitled to a rescission of his policy and a return of all moneys paid thereunder, with interest.—Messrs. Worthington brewers, have obtained judgment for £800 against the solicitor for the Grape Vinegar Company (Limited) for misrepresenting the company's position.—Robert Edmondson, ex-sergeant-major of the Imperial Yeomanry, sued Sir H. M. L. Rundle, Lord Valentia, and other officers for wrongful arrest in South Africa. Mr. Justice Lawrence has decided that such an action cannot lie and has given judgment for the defendants.—Severin Klosowski, alias George Chapman, for the murder of three girls, by poison, has been sentenced to death.

Mr. Chamberlain on the 20th was presented by the City Corporation, at the Guildhall with an address of congratulation on his return from South Africa. The Colonial Secretary, in response, said that in South Africa the field was now clear for the natural forces which tended to bring together two kindred races in a united nation under the British flag. Mr. Chamberlain was afterwards entertained at luncheon, and alluded to the new conception of the Empire as a voluntary organization, based on a community of interests and sacrifice.

Naval and Military.—A banquet to the Highland officers who served in South Africa was given in London on the 21st, when Lord Roberts spoke.—The War Commission has heard evidence from Maj.-Gen. Baden-Powell, A. Conan Doyle, Lord Lovat, and Maj.-Gen Collen.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 19th a Licence Bill drafted by the late Lord Bramwell was introduced. On the 20th Lord Avebury's Early Closing Bill passed through Committee. On the 24th Lord Rosebery moved a resolution approving of the proposed Council for National Defence, and hoping that its first efforts might be directed to the adjustment of our armaments to the naval, military, and financial conditions of the Empire. Lord Goschen and Lord Selborne having spoken, the debate was adjourned.—In the House of Commons on the 19th Mr. Chamberlain took part in a debate on native labour and other South African questions, and this was followed by a discussion on school drill. On the 20th the Rating of Machinery Bill was read a second time by 157 to 119. On the 23rd a number of questions were discussed, including the manning of the Navy, the damage caused by sparks from railway engines, the allocation of mining claims in the Transvaal, and Macedonian reforms. On the 24th Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain took part in a debate on native labour in Africa; the Employment of Children Bill was read a second time; and a resolution was passed demanding immediate consideration for the unanimous recommendations of the Welsh Land Commission. On the 26th Mr. Wyndham introduced the Government Irish Land Bill; and a resolution was carried, in favour of obtaining Army recruits of an adequate standard.

Political.—Lord Lansdowne on the 23rd received a deputation from six luxury societies protesting against the proposed exportation of native labour from Central to South Africa. He said that if the experiment were tried at all it would be under the most careful restrictions.—A committee of the Local Government Board is to inquire into the condition and sufficiency of the roads of England and Wales.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke at Leeds on the 19th.—A conference on the licensing question, presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was held on the 23rd at Westminster.—A deputation of Licensed Victuallers waited on London Unionist members on the 24th, to urge the right of licenceholders to compensation.

The Elizabethan Tercentenary.—The Royal Geographical Society on the 23rd commemorated the 300th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's death.

The King and Queen held the second Court of the season on the 25th.—On the 3rd the King held an investiture of the Imperial Service Order.—His Majesty will embark on board his yacht next Monday, and the Queen will leave for Denmark on the same day.

The Turf.—The Lincolnshire Handicap was won on the 24th by Mr. E. C. Irish's Over Norton.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The two Houses of the Victorian Parliament have agreed to a compromise on the Reform Bill. There is to be a substantial reduction in the number of members; the franchise and qualification for the Council are reduced; and the proposal for women's suffrage is abandoned.

Hongkong.—Difficulties have been encountered in constructing the new dock, and the removal of the whole naval establishment from the centre of the city to a better site is advocated.

Newfoundland.—The "modus vivendi" with regard to the French shore has been passed in the Council by the casting vote of the president.

Somaliland.—A number of camels are being despatched from Damot to Galkayu under escort, and on their arrival the main column is expected to resume its forward movement to Gelad, whither the Mullah is reported to have fled.

South Africa.—The Intercolonial Conference at Bloemfontein has concluded a draft Customs Convention, foreshadowing preferential treatment for British imports. The conference also recommends that all British South, Central, and East Africa should be an open field for labour recruiting, and that the introduction of unskilled Asiatic labourers under Government control should, if found positively necessary, be permissible.—Mr. Merriman says he trusts the rest of his life will be spent in promoting the true peace and prosperity of South Africa.—A uniform time, based on the 30th meridian, has been adopted by all the South African Governments except that of German South-West Africa.

West Indies.—There was serious rioting in Trinidad on the 23rd in opposition to a new waterworks ordinance. The Government buildings were burnt down. Nine natives were killed, and about forty wounded by the police. Bluejackets were afterward landed from the Pallas.—Another eruption of the Soufrière is reported from St. Vincent.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Whitaker Wright.—Judge Lacombe, in New York, has refused Mr. Whitaker Wright's application to be released on bail.

The Coal Strike Commission awards the miners an increase of per 10 cent. in wages and a nine-hours day; fixes a sliding-scale; says that the owners need not recognize the union; and forbids boycotting, violence, and oppression of or non-unionists.

The Philippines.—Ladrones recently captured the town of Surigar, in Mindanao, and killed several of the American constabulary force who held it. The town was subsequently recaptured.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—There has been serious rioting by University students in Budapest.—The War Minister has forbidden officers to join the Anti-Duelling League. This has elicited a vigorous rejoinder from the league.

Bulgaria.—Prince Ferdinand has accepted General Petrikoff's resignation.

France.—The discussion of the budget for 1903 was begun in the Senate on the 20th. On a motion for the suppression of the budget of a public worship on the 21st, M. Combes said the time for denunciation was not at hand, but the Concordat was persistently disregarded by the French clergy.—The Macedonian question was discussed on the 23rd.—The debate in the Chamber on the applications for authorization under the Associations Law ended week in a victory for the Ministry.—An "ancient tiara" bought by the Louvre for 4:0,000f. is alleged to be a forgery.

Germany.—The Reichstag has been debating foreign and colonial affairs including East and South-West African railway projects.

Honduras.—The revolutionary leader, Dr. Bonilla, has captured Santa Barbara, and his followers are threatening the capital.

Morocco.—The Sultan is distributing the Bagdad troops, but the Pretender is still at large and the Government forces have not taken Teza. The situation is unsatisfactory. Two caravans were robbed on the road between Tetuan and Tangier.

Persia.—A letter from Teheran, published in St. Petersburg, says it is reported that the Persian tariff on English goods has been reduced.

Revolutions have broken out in Nicaragua and and Santo Domingo.

Russia.—Our St. Petersburg Correspondent says the only people who unreservedly welcome the Tsar's manifesto are the reactionaries. It is believed that the manifesto originated from a report presented to his Majesty by the meteorologist, M. Demtchinsky.

Uruguay.—Terms of peace have been agreed to, including a general amnesty.

Venezuela.—Senor Castro having resigned the Presidency, the Congress refused to accept his resignation, which has now been withdrawn. General Mattos said he would, if the President's abdication were accepted, use all his influence with the revolutionary commanders to end the war.—"Times."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CHIEF JUDGE OF LOWER BURMA.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 23, Mr. Moon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the reasons for which it was decided not to follow existing Indian precedents in regard to the qualifications for the post of the chief judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Lord George Hamilton: The hon. member is mistaken in thinking that existing Indian precedents have not been followed in the case of the Chief Court of Lower Burma. In the Punjab, the only other province where a Chief Court exists, the chief judge may be and often has been a civilian and not a barrister. Before the Chief Court was established at Rangoon the Appellate Court of that city consisted of only one barrister judge, the Recorder; there are now two barrister judges in the Chief Court besides two civilian judges. Besides the judicial business of the seaports, which forms but a small portion of the work of the Court, the Chief Court has the control and supervision over the whole of the Courts of the interior of the country and it was thought necessary that the chief judge of the Court, in whose hands rest the distribution of business and the inspection and supervision of the Courts, should be an officer well acquainted with the customs and language of the people and with the practical working of those Courts. For this reason it was decided that the chief judge should for the present be a civilian.

THE CASE OF CAPT. WINTER.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: What action the Viceroy or the military authorities intend to take with regard to Capt. Winter, who was convicted and fined by the Bombay Police Court for a gross insult to a native barrister and his wife in a railway carriage on Feb. 10.

Lord George Hamilton: I have observed a report in the newspapers of the case referred to, and of the decision of the magistrate. I have no doubt that the Government of India have taken due notice of the very reprehensible conduct of Capt. Winter; but it does not seem necessary to make special inquiries on the subject.

GOVERNMENT LOANS FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

On Tuesday, March 24th, Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: With regard to the remission of interest for three years on loans advanced by the Government of India to princes of the Native States, enabling them to extend relief to their famine-stricken subjects as arranged by the Governor-General at the Delhi Durbar, will his Highness the Nizam share in that concession in respect of the 141 lakhs of the Berar loans mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Government of India's despatch of April 23, 1902, and in other passages of parliamentary papers issued in December last.

Lord George Hamilton: The arrangements announced at the Durbar did not provide for any alteration in the financial relations recently established between the Government of India and the Nizam in respect of Berar.

THE PERSIAN TARIFF ON BRITISH GOODS.

On Wednesday, March 25, Sir John Leng asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether negotiations have taken place, and, if so, with what result, for the modification of the Persian tariff on British goods, in view of the tariff recently ratified between Russia and Persia.

Viscount Cranborne: I would venture to draw the attention of the hon. member to the answer which I returned to my hon. friend the member for King's Lynn on Feb. 25. I am not yet in a position to give any further information.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Capt. Balfour.—East India (Public Works Department).—To call attention to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in regard to the grievances of the senior members of the Public Works Department; and to move, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the grievances alleged by the Senior Coopers Hill Engineers, now belonging to the Public Works Department of India, to exist as a consequence of their promotion and emoluments falling short of the expectations held out to them when they entered the Service.

Sir Howard Vincent.—East India (Import Duty.)—That, in the opinion of this House the import duty, averaging five per cent., levied at the Customs houses of His Majesty's Empire of India should be raised by two and a half per cent. in respect of dutiable goods imported from foreign countries, so as to give a preference in favour of British products, as recommended by the Colonial Conference of 1892.

Sir Seymour King.—East India (Public Works Department).—Address for copy of a despatch from the Government of India, dated Sept. 26, 1901, and of the reply of the Secretary of State in Council, dated Nov. 8, 1901, on the subject of memorials from the officers of the Public Works Department appointed from the Royal Indian Engineering College in the years 1873–78.

Mr. Charles Hobhouse.—To ask the Secretary of State for War: What are the total garrisons at Mauritius, Hongkong, and Singapore, and what are the numbers of British and Native troops stationed respectively at each of these.

Mr. Charles Hobhouse.—To ask the Secretary of State for War: How many patterns there are in England and India for mountain and field-guns and for heavy ordnance; and what steps are being taken to make all guns—mountain, field, and heavy guns—of identical calibre in both Great Britain, India, and the Colonies.

Mr. Emmott.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that the Indian Budget for 1903-1904 shows a surplus of £948,000, after the reduction of the Salt Tax and the change in the incidence of the Income Tax, and that the amount estimated to be received from the import duty and the excise duty on cotton goods in the estimates of 1902-1903 was £797,000, and seeing that the final accounts for the four years 1898-99 to 1901-1902, and the revised estimate for 1902-1903 show an actual surplus for the five years of £14,700,000, and of £9,800,000, over the Budget Estimates of the same period, and that he stated to a deputation on Dec. 11, 1895, that if an equilibrium could be established between Indian expenditure and revenue so that these taxes on cotton goods could be dispensed with they were the first tax that should be dealt with, he will now consider the advisability of dispensing with these taxes.

Mr. Runciman.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether there has been any increase in the area under sugarcane in the united provinces of India since the passing of the Act for countervailing foreign bounty-fed sugar imported into India; and what was the area under cultivation last year as compared with the year 1898-99.

Mr. Schwann.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what is the present position of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata's scheme for a scientific research institution in India; what support has been given to the scheme by the Government of India; and whether the correspondence, including Sir W. Ramsay's report, will be placed before Parliament.

Mr. Schwann.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that Mr. Bain, a tea-planter of Cachar, who was lately committed for trial on a charge of beating to death a coolie who had absconded from his garden, was tried before a jury of five Europeans belonging to his own district, and was found guilty of causing simple hurt only, and whether, seeing that the jury consisted of tea-planters and persons connected with the tea industry, he will consider the desirability of transferring such cases for trial to a district other than that in which the accused resides in order that they may be tried before an independent tribunal, and of arranging for a retrial of this case.

Sir Edward Sassoon.—To ask the secretary of State for the Colonies: If any steps are being taken to connect Cocos Islands and Ceylon by means of a spur cable; and, if not, will he state whether an early decision in conjunction with the India Office in relation thereto is likely to be reached.

THE township of Butte, Montana, has lately been catching it all round. The official census declared that nothing could be raised there, and in the Montana Legislature it has been attacked for its immorality and barrenness. These libels have been utterly floored by the timeliness of a Butte matron in presenting her husband with triplets. The Butte representative in the Legislature at once saw his chance. He brought forward a Bill appropriating £600 for the benefit of the too-happy mother, and argued the matter out on the highest grounds. First of all, he claimed that the lady's patriotic and praiseworthy efforts ought to be handsomely recognised; and, secondly, that the appropriation would encourage and foster "an infant industry." The Montana Legislature, being Republican and committed to the protectionist system, had no option but to pass the Bill.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S EVIDENCE.

At the sitting of the War Commission on March 24 evidence was given by Mr. L. S. Amery, who was sent out by the "Times" in August 1899, and was in Pretoria at the end of September and in the beginning of October, and visited General Joubert's laager at Sandspruit, near Laing's Nek. He stayed there till Oct. 12. He was of opinion that the total number of Transvaalers and Free Staters invading Natal amounted to about 17,000 or 18,000 men, and that a total of 37,000 crossed all the frontiers of the two Republics at the beginning of the war. The Boers at Sandspruit had no organised supplies or transport, and witness considered that their want of preparation in this respect was the reason that the ultimatum was not sent before the end of September. He thought that insufficient importance had been assigned to intelligence work, both before the war and in the field during the earlier stages of the war. He thought that the non-existence of a well-organised General Staff system had led both to an inadequate appreciation before the war of the military situation, and to an inadequate understanding of Staff organisation in the field.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was next examined. Witness, as head physician in one of the private hospitals, was through the great epidemic at Bloemfontein. He thought that there must have been a disastrous breakdown without the private hospitals, and that the services of the latter had been inadequately acknowledged. The Army Medical Service rose well to the occasion, but was very shorthanded. He thought that more pains should have been taken in the selection of civil surgeons sent out by the Government, and that a registry of men willing to serve should be kept in time of peace. The nurses did admirable service. The spirit of the men whom he saw in hospital was splendid. The men from the auxiliary forces seemed to him to be keener than the Regulars, and to have a more intelligent appreciation of what they were fighting for. He was in favour of a smaller Regular Army of the best men to be obtained, and a large extension of the auxiliary forces.

Lord Lovat gave evidence with regard to the raising and services of the corps known as Lovat's Scouts. There was no difficulty in obtaining as many men as were required. The men consisted of gillies with a considerable proportion of stalkers trained in the use of the telescope. He thought there should be a permanent corps of trained scouts, who should be attached in war to different parts of the army in the field. The Highlanders and men of different colonies would afford the best material for such a corps. Lord Lovat represented that there had been waste of public money in excessive payments for native drivers of waggons and in the provision of unsuitable articles of equipment, and in the case of the Yeomanry by reason of defects in the pay system.

Evidence was also given by Mr. J. B. Atkins, correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian newspaper, who witnessed the operations in Natal till the relief of Ladysmith. He then went to Bloemfontein, and accompanied Lord Roberts's force to Pretoria. He had also had experience in the Greek Turkish and Spanish American war, and in the Swiss manœuvres. At the beginning of the war the special capacities of colonial troops were not, in his opinion, sufficiently utilised. He thought that much more use should be made of bicycles for military purposes.

On March 25 Sir Andrew Noble, chairman of the Armstrong Company, gave evidence. He considered that the stock of guns and ammunition in this country was deficient at the beginning of the war. He thought there should be a reserve fund always available for preparations at the direction of the Government in the event of dangerous contingencies. Sir Andrew made a statement as to the powers of production of his company, and the rate, if in full swing at which ammunition could be turned out, and stated his views as to the most suitable ammunition to be used in heavy and light field guns.

Lieutenant Dawson, R. N., director and superintendent of artillery in Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim's, also gave evidence. He furnished details of Army material supplied by his company to the War Office during the war. They would have been in a better position to supply if they had had longer time to prepare in. If their machinery was kept going in peace time it would be much easier rapidly to increase the output on the occasion of war. The capital expenditure of his company on new machinery, &c., during the last five years amounted to nearly 2,250,000l. Much of their machinery and workshops were now lying idle, and they had to discharge many workmen in consequence of cessation of orders. He represented that larger orders of normal work should be given by the Government to manufacturing firms, on the understanding that such firms should place their facilities exclusively at the command of the Government in time of war and emergency. In this case orders would not in future have to be placed in foreign countries on such occasions. Lieut. Dawson also laid stress upon the importance of quick-firing guns.

Major-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen, G.C.I.E., gave evidence with regard to the despatching to South Africa of the Indian Contingent in September 1899. At that time the witness was Military Members of Council in India. He referred to the communication which passed on the subject between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Before the final instructions to send the force were given, a scheme of procedure had been prepared, and provision had been made for sea transport. The troops were warned for service on Sept. 7, instructions to despatch were received from London on the 8th, and mobilisation orders were given on the 9th. The troops were ready at their stations to move three or four days later. The ships were made ready with great despatch. The troops had begun to embark by Sept. 18. He stated the strength of the forces sent, and of the further reinforcements sent from India. Corps of syces and other non-combatants were also sent, and horses, mules and ponies, equipments, stores, and supplies. Gifts of horses were made by Native States. Reserve supplies for three months were sent with the troops. If it had not been for the supplies and equipments of all kinds sent from India the position of Ladysmith would, in his opinion, have been much more precarious. Sir Edwin Collen also explained that more should be done to bring the home and Indian military organisations on to the same lines, as difficulties arise when home and Indian troops work together. He also explained the Indian system of mobilisation.

Evidence was given on March 26 by the Marquess of Lansdowne. He gave explanations of the steps which, as Secretary of State for War, he took before the outbreak of hostilities to meet such a contingency, and referred to the information supplied by the Intelligence Dept. He considered that the military advisers had in their forecasts greatly undervalued the fighting qualities and staying power of the Boers, and referred to passages in reports and minutes to illustrate this view. The strength of the field force which his military advisers had recommended was consequently inadequate; although at the time it was thought to be almost an excess of precaution. It was understood at this time that, in the event of war, we should have to meet the direct or indirect opposition of the Orange Free State as well as the Transvaal, and the force was calculated with a view to meeting both Republics. Lord Lansdowne also referred to the composition of the field force and the replies to the offers of the Colonies. He stated the data prepared early in August 1899 as to the time requisite to place the force in the field fully equipped and provided with transport, and as to the cost of preliminary preparations. These preparations had been differed for reasons which he explained, but meanwhile steps were taken to secure the Colonies by reinforcements, pending the arrival of the field force. There was nothing in the information at that time available to show that these reinforcements would not be adequate for the purposes of interim defence. The Government were unwilling to take, while negotiations which might end in a peaceful solution were still progressing, steps of large preparation which might have precipitated the war. It would have been impossible to deprive the Boers altogether of the initiative, as they were on the spot, and could choose their time for striking the first blow. Sir Redvers Buller was sent out with no written instruction as to a plan of campaign, but no information was withheld from him which it was desirable that he should know. It was not the fact that the Government had in any way interfered with the disposition or movements of the troops in South Africa. Lord Lansdowne also explained the circumstances under which Ladysmith was selected as a station for troops. He referred to the state of reserves of military stores at the time of the outbreak of the war, and to the steps which had subsequently been taken to remedy deficiencies. His further examination was then adjourned.

A WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH RATS.

A woman named Sarah Rafferty had a terrible experience at Paisley. She walked into the Espedare Burn, which was in flood, and was swept into the sewer through which the stream flows before joining the river Cart. While passing through the sewer she caught a projecting ledge, and climbed upon it. The place was swarming with rats. She had the greatest difficulty in keeping them off, and much of her clothing was torn or gnawed away. After she had been in this position for eight hours the stream rose and she was swept off the ledge into the river Cart, where she clung to the bank and was rescued. The woman is little the worse for her extraordinary experience.

"DISCOVERY": FARTHEST SOUTH.

THE WOR

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

COUNT BULOW ON ALLIANCES.

Writing last Friday the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" noted that the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag the day before was the subject of numerous comments in the Berlin papers, which were mainly concerned with what Count von Bulow said about French attempts to detach one Power from the Triple Alliance. The "Tageblatt said:—

When the foes of the Triple Alliance had to face the fact of its renewal, the French contingent, in its wrath, turned against the hardly to be envied Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse. M. Delcasse, on his part, had also to reckon with the existence of the Alliance; but he tried to repel his assailants by pointing to Italy's assurance that, although belonging to the Triple Alliance, she would never participate in an attack on France. M. Delcasse, thus tried to sweeten the French enemies of the Triple Alliance the bitter pill they had to swallow in the shape of its renewal. There was, of course, some irony in the so-called compliment which Count von Bulow paid to his "esteemed colleague" on the S-ine, to the effect that M. Delcass , by his statement had apparently wished to describe the Triple Alliance as a merely defensive one. This elegant diplomatic hit may tickle M. Delcasse, but will hardly hurt him seriously.

The "Vossische Zeitung" observes:—Count von Bulow undoubtedly had his reasons for furnishing a sort of authentic interpretation of the French Minister's words. The Chancellor's gloss, corresponds to the actual facts, and shows that M. Delcasse's assertion, in the general way in which it was made, was false. Count von Bulow expressly added that Germany expected her allies to adhere to the alliance just as faithfully as she herself was ready to adhere to it. Now Italy would, indeed, be obliged in certain circumstances to actively participate in a German war against France, although only if Germany were attacked by two Powers, and not when Germany herself is the assailant. It is as well that the state of things should be properly understood in France. Italian neutrality cannot be implicitly relied on. It is only of value in the case of Germany's attacking France, and no one contemplates such a war.

On the same subject and date the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed:—The debate in the German Reichstag on the Budget of Foreign Affairs has, naturally, attracted great attention here, and especially that portion of the discussion relating to the renewal of the Triple Alliance. The "Debats" considers that Count von Bulow did not reply to Baron von Hertling's question with regard to it. That speaker had, it is pointed out, insisted on the declarations made by M. Delcasse in the French Chamber on June 3 last, when he affirmed that, for the future, Italy would not make herself the instrument or auxiliary of an aggression against France. The "Debats" says to night that no doubt M. Delcasse wished to imply that France has received the assurance from Italy that she would not regard herself as bound to her allies in the case of their seeking a quarrel with France."

That was, indeed, the sense of the Franco-Italian rapprochement. Baron von Hertling was so far from concealing that this constituted an attenuation of the Triple Alliance that he put to Count von Bulow the following question:—"I invite the Chancellor of the Empire to tell us if the Triple Alliance has, still the same signification for us as it had formerly, or whether we must conclude from M. Delcasse's words that Italy, at least, will not find herself beside the Allied Powers in the case of an offensive action being taken against France."

The "Debats" affirms that it can be said without exaggeration that Count von Bulow did not calm the apprehensions of the Baron, but escaped from the embarrassing position by a subterfuge. He pretended that he saw in the words of M. Delcasse proof that the French had at last recognised the peaceful character of the Triple Alliance, and he rejoiced to be able to note that they no longer doubted it. That was, according to the "Debats," a shifting of the question with the object of not answering Baron von Hertling.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH PRESS.

The attitude of the French Press towards a number of questions of international interest has recently formed the subject of a series of articles in the Berlin "Post," and other German newspapers have re-echoed the somewhat unfriendly criticisms of the well-informed Berlin organ.

There is, for first of all (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times") the Macedonian Question, with regard to which the attitude of influential French journals, including the "Temps," is described as inconsistent with the official policy of M. Delcasse. The "Cologne Gazette" learns from Berlin that the Turkish authorities are zealously endeavouring to carry out the programme of reforms in Macedonia. The foreign Consuls are satisfied with the conscientious energy displayed by Hilmi Pasha. Branches of the Ottoman Bank for the collection and allocation of the revenue are being established, and in a few days the Porte will submit to Russia and Austria the new regulations affecting this branch of the administration. The Albanian element has been tranquillised, and the only source of concern is still to be found in roving armed bands which according to the Turkish authorities, are still being reinforced from Bulgaria.

In the view of the Munich organ it is legitimate that the Turkish military and police forces should have a free hand in suppressing these bands, which are partly recruited from the ranks of those who had previously been amnestied by the Sultan. The Powers, including Russia, are said to share this view, and "it is only in the language employed by certain leading French journals that a certain disinclination to condemn the raiders is manifest." These journals are charged with persistently attacking Turkey and with representing the Austro-Russian programme of reforms as quite inadequate. The "Temps," in particular, is reproached with instigating the Greeks to make common cause with the other races in Macedonia—altogether an impracticable suggestion in view of racial animosities; and the same journal is credited with a desire to thwart the work of peace in general and the pacification of Macedonia in particular, in direct opposition to the policy of Russia and to the official declarations of M. Delcasse.

A second subject on which the German Press fails foul of its French contemporaries is the Triple Alliance. French journals are accused of fostering in Austria Hungary those sensations of Germany, or, rather, of Pan-German, policy which Count von Bulow desires to eradicate by his speech last Thursday. These journals are assured that the German Government repudiates any share in the Austrian Pan-German agitation or in the "Los von Rom" movement. Prince Bismarck himself is quoted as having declared that any annexation of Austrian territory by Germany would be "a national misfortune." This declaration is repeated and emphasised in view of recent insinuations to the contrary. The number of Roman Catholics who would have to be incorporated in the purely hypothetical eventuality of an annexation would hardly disturb the balance of denominational statistics of the German Empire, while the introduction of such Slavonic elements of discontent would simply be suicidal.

The French Press is further charged with endeavouring to depreciate the present value of the Italian alliance, and with trying to alienate Italian Catholics from Germany by representing her as the enemy of Catholicism. The German reply is a reiteration of the undiminished validity of the alliance in the event of French aggression, and a significant reference to the conflict now being waged between Church and State in France, which is contrasted with the conciliatory policy of the German Government towards German Catholics. The "Post" is of opinion that "after the latest declarations of the Imperial Chancellor it must be recognised in Paris that the whole political campaign which was waged from that city with the object of winning the favour of Italy has been essentially a failure."

Finally, the French Press is attacked for its declarations with reference to Morocco, which are described as inconsistent with the interests of all the European Powers and, in particular, with those of England. Great Britain has maintained a wise reserve in this question; Spain clings to the "status quo," while Germany's interests are substantially those of German subjects engaged in trade in Morocco. Italy cannot have been pleased with M. Delcasse's recent declarations on the subject of Northern Africa, but she "manages to ignore them." She is assured, however, by her German friend that her clear sighted politicians are aware of the true significance of French overtures. They know quite well that "in Northern Africa, where Italian and French interests come into conflict, the policy of France will always be to secure the lion's share and to leave Italy to pick the bones. It is an open secret in France that there is absolutely no thought of ever letting Italy establish herself in Tripoli."

The precise reason of this campaign against the the French Press must for the present remain a matter of conjecture. At all times there are plenty of articles in French newspapers and French reviews which might form the subjects of German political sermons or polemics. There is, doubtless, some special reason why French unofficial views are at present often denounced here as antagonistic to the policy of all the Great Powers, including Russia.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

SOMETHING IN A NAME.

It it not easy to know how such fanciful names as George Edward the Seventh can be made illegal, although most people will agree with the magistrate who suggested the other day that parents should not be allowed to give their children such names. There will always be people in the world, no doubt, so regardless of the interests of their children and the general convenience of things as to invent fantastic names, which can only be a burden to those who bear them, and even among generally intelligent people it happens now and again that common sense is not allowed to decide the important question of a name. A man whose name stares at the Londoner a hundred times a day from the sign-boards over his shops, has several sons, all of whom are named "William, and a judge who expressed his astonishment as the sons followed one another into the witness-box, was told by the father that to differentiate between them he called them William the first, William the Second, and so on.

"HENRY THE TWENTY-SECOND."

Even royalty does not always set the best example in regard to names, and one almost pities the members of the Royal House of Reuss, one of the Principalities of the German Empire. All its princes are named Henry, and the two branches of the house to-day have at their head Henry XXII. and Henry XIV. Henry XXII., the reigning prince of the elder branch, is the son of Henry XX., whom he succeeded more than forty years ago, and one of his own sons is Henry XXIV. Henry XIV., the head of the younger branch, is the son of Henry LXVII., and has a son himself who is Henry XXVII. Only the fathers and sons themselves, one may suppose, know exactly who is who in the House of Reuss, but there is at least one rule which makes for simplicity. The Henrys can never go beyond the hundred. For nine hundred years the heads of the house have been called Henry, but it was settled, in a family council in 1701, that when Henry C. was reached the figures should begin again, and it has been found convenient to name the first prince in every century Henry I.

WALKING HISTORIES.

There is growing up a little colony of boys and girls in England and South Africa who will make up together a living history of the Boer War. John Redvers Buller Thomas will serve to remind the next generation of a soldier whose deeds were more heroic than his words; Baden Mafeking Powell will keep alive in the little circle in which he moves the stirring story of the siege; and Ezekiel Methuen Macdonald Baden Powell Williams will be quite a chapter of the war in himself. They are all to be found among the thirving boys of South Wales, and their names are simplicity itself compared with some at the Cape, where there is a Talana Elanda Smith, and a Grasspana Modderriva Brown. "Kruger Steyn Trimphus" was the yoke given to the infant son of a Boer born when British defeats were casting a gloom over the veldt.

THE REFORM BABY.

Politics have often suggested names, and there is a familiar story of an enthusiastic Nonconformist in the days of the Reform Bill who wanted to call his child "Reform." The clergyman refused to christen the child, saying that there was no such name, and the stout Dissenter went home to come again the next Sunday. "You have found another name?" asked the clergyman, and the proud father replied; "Yes, it's all right this time. It's name is John Russell Brougham Fergus O'Connor." Bishop Porteus would not have liked the naming of the Reform baby. He had great dislike for fine names, and once, when asked to name a boy Thomas Timothy, he dipped his fingers quickly into the basin, and christened the child "Tom Tit."

NAMES IN THE OLDEN DAYS.

But we are simpler to-day, in spite of George Edward the Seventh, and John Redvers Buller Thomas, than were the parents of other days. Peter the Great Wright comes down to us from the time of that monarch, and from the historic past, too, there come Martin Luther Upright, General George Washington Jones, Lord Nelson Portman, Empress Eugenie Aldridge, John Robinson Crusoe Heaton, and King David Haydon. The Puritans had their own idea of the value of a name, and 'Praise-God Barebones' was not by any means an isolated example of their strange choice. A Puritan farmer named his four sons Live-well, Do-well, Die-well and Fare-well! One of the Mayflower Pilgrims was "Hope still Foster," and there were Puritans with such Christian names as 'Sorry-for-Sin," "Repentance,' and 'Learn-wisdom The-Peace-of-God-Knight" is one of the names to be found on an old jury list in Sussex, and he sat in company with 'Faint-not Hurst" and "Be-faithful Joiner." The argument is all, of course, in favour of simplicity in names. Even the compound is to be discouraged, and he would be a benefactor to the race who would start a society to prevail upon rich men not to leave their names as well as their fortunes to their heirs. Lord Salisbury spoke not long ago of Sir Campbell-Bannerman, and the familiar "C.-B." is a daily boon to the poor journalist. From every point of view the simple name is the best.

THE EYES OF THE EMPIRE.

It may or may not be true that we are degenerating in the art of good government, but atleast one reproach will soon be heard no more in England. Mr. Chamberlain has many claims to fame, and it is one of his minor services that he has set the excellent example to his colleagues and those who come after him of knowing well the work they undertake, and of using their eyes as well as their brains. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of fiction, and a visit to South Africa is worth a thousand Blue-books. Mr. Chamberlain is, home again, and his personal observation in the field he has made his own cannot but tell in his future work for South Africa and the Empire. Now, stimulated by his example, a party of members of Parliament is to spend the recess in Canada, and soon it will be true, as it ought to be true, to say that the British Parliament is the eyes and ears of all the empire if not of all the world.

AN EMPIRE TOUR FOR PARLIAMENT.

Now that the whole world is within almost a few weeks of our own doors it would not, perhaps, be an intolerable condition to lay down that every member of Parliament should travel round the world before he takes part in debate or records his vote. The day will come, perhaps, when a tour round the Empire will be an item in the common curriculum of the schools, and the admiralty will have its School Fleet, under the control of a Minister of Travel. That day, perhaps, is still far off in the almanacs we shall not live to see, but the Parliamentary Empire Tour, conducted by the Department of Travel at the expense of the Exchequer, is not an impracticable plan, and would be an excellent Imperial investment. So obvious, indeed, are its advantages that Mr. Seddon would probably be ready to persuade his Government to treat the whole House of commons to New Zealand.

THE NEW IDEA IN DOWNING-STREET.

Mr. Balfour's first Ministry will live as the Government which used its eyes. Never before has a Minister for the Colonies visited the scene of his labours to build up his plans on the spot; and Mr. Gerald Balfour has startled the Board of Trade by following Mr. Chamberlain's example and going down to the London docks to see for himself what is the matter there. Mr. Brodrick snatched time from his honeymoon to review the troops at Malta, and witnessed the German manœuvres at the invitation of the Emperor William, and there was a world of meaning in the story of the Post Office official who woke up when Mr. Austen Chamberlain entered the room and said: "Oh, how do you do, Mr. Raikes!" Even the Post Office, it would seem, has not always been familiar ground to Postmaster-Generals.

LIFE'S LITTLE IRONIES.

Things have changed since the old days. The veriest child in politics can remember when we had a Colonial Secretary who had never seen a Colony, and a First Lord of the Admiralty who was always sick at sea. Mr. Gladstone saw little, if any thing, of the British Empire outside the United Kingdom, and Queen Victoria never visited either Canada, Australia, or South Africa; Her Majesty, indeed, saw with her own eyes hardly one square mile of the vast Colonial Empire which came into being under her sway, and, though she was proclaimed first Empress of India, she never looked upon that wonderful country with her own eyes. King Edward and the Prince of Wales have both sought to know for themselves the Empire in which they are called upon to hold the highest positions, and the day has come, no doubt, when a monarch who has not been round the Empire will be as strange an incongruity in England as a King who could not speak the language of his people.

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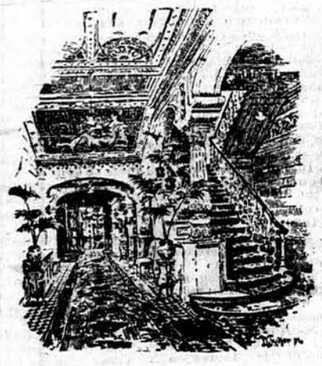
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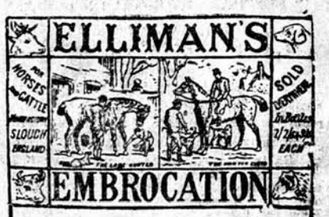

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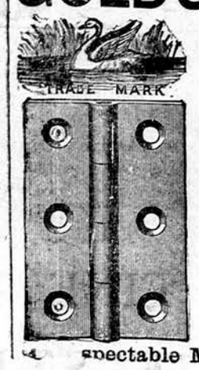

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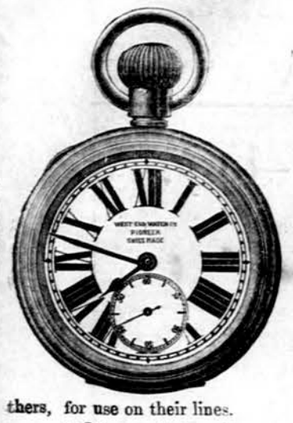

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In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case.
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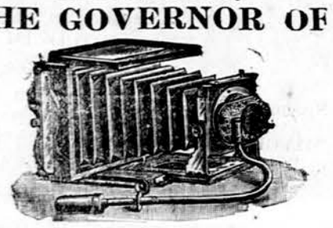
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



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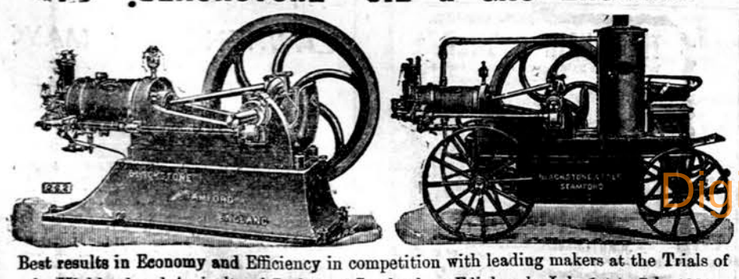

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in pee ch both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Natural Toilet Preparations.

THE 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

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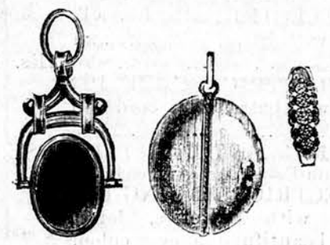

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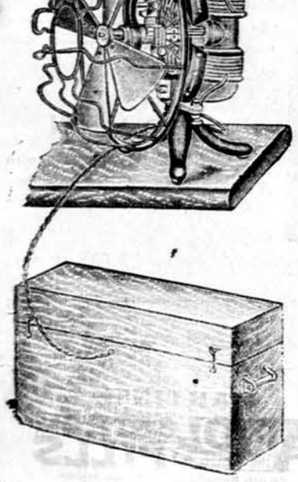

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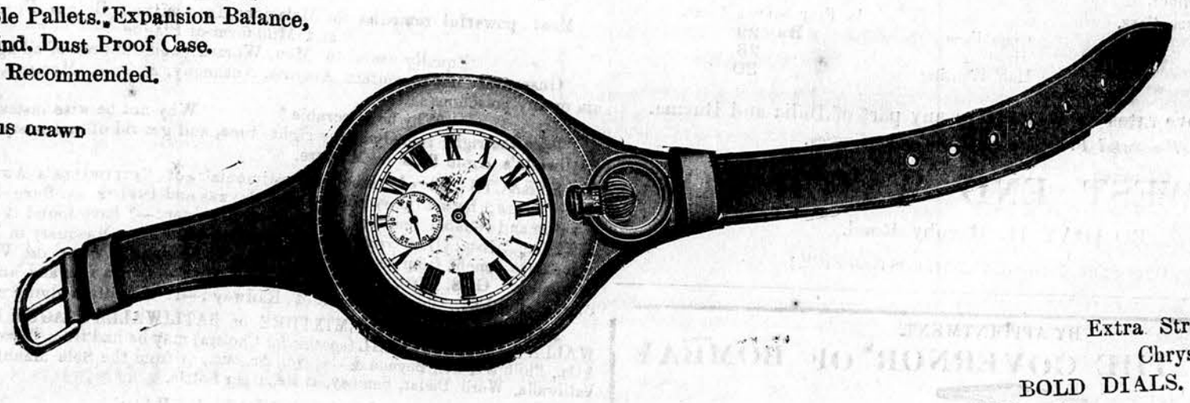

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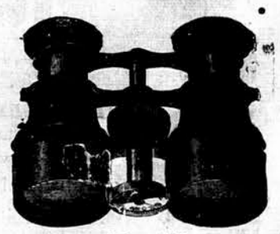

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co.: [illegible] Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.